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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-553 S. 602

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 602

Jan.	19, 1965	Sen. Moss introduced S. 602 which was re- ferred to Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Feb.	11, 1965	Rep. Johnson (Calif.) introduced H. R. 4851 which was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill.
June	10, 1965	Senate committee ordered S. 602 reported.
June	21, 1965	Senate committee reported S. 602 with amend- ments. S. Report 336. Print of bill and report.
June	24, 1965	Senate considered S. 602.
June	25, 1965	Senate passed S. 602 as reported.
July	1, 1965	Senate reconsidered S. 602 and passed it with amendment.
July	6, 1965	S. 602 was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill.
Aug.	19, 1965	House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 4851.
Aug.	25, 1965	House committee voted to report H. R. 4851.
Aug.	31, 1965	House committee reported H. R. 4851 with amendment. H. Report 894. Print of bill and report.
Sept.	7, 1965	House passed S. 602 with amendment (substitut- ing language of H. R. 4851).
		H. R. 4851 laid on table due to passage of S. 602.
Sept.	16, 1965	Senate conferees were appointed on S. 602.
May	2, 1966	House conferees were appointed on S. 602.
June	2, 1966	Conferees agreed to file a report on S. 602.
June	16, 1966	House received conference report on S. 602. H. Report 1627. Print of report.
July	21, 1966	House rejected conference report on S. 602. House requested second conference.
		House conferees appointed.

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 602, cont'd

Aug.	11, 1966	Senate rejected conference report and agreed to House request for second conference.
		Senate conferees appointed.
Aug.	16, 1966	Conferees agreed to file a report on S. 602.
Aug.	17, 1966	House received second conference report on S. 602. H. Report 1858. Print of report.
Aug.	18, 1966	Senate agreed to second conference report.
Aug.	22, 1966	House agreed to second conference report.
Sept.	2, 1966	Approved: Public Law 89-553.

Hearing: House committee on H. R. 4851

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-553

AMENDMENTS TO SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956. Authorizes an increase in the estimated cost of a project which may qualify under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, as amended, from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and an increase in the funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of that Act from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Authorizes Federal grants for the costs of necessary project investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes, the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes, the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife exclusively, and the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation that are comparable to Federal cost-sharing for such purposes under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. Also provides for determination of the interest rate on that part of loans for project development on which interest is to be paid in a manner similar to that for loans made under the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended.

S. 602

In concession of the same of the

A BILL



S. 602

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 19, 1965

Mr. Moss (for himself, Mr. Allott, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bible, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Church, Mr. Kuchel, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Morse, Mr. Mundt, and Mr. Simpson) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat.
- 4 1044, as amended by 71 Stat. 48 and 49) is further amended
- 5 as follows:
- 6 (a) Amend subsection (d) of section 2 to read as
- 7 follows:
- 8 "(d) The term 'project' shall mean (i) any complete
- 9 irrigation undertaking including incidental features thereof,
- 10 or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a rehabilitation

- and betterment program for an existing irrigation project, 1 2 authorized to be constructed pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws and (ii) any similar undertaking proposed to be 3 constructed by an organization. The term 'project' shall 4 not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost 5 6 of which exceeds \$10,000,000: Provided, That no loan or grant or combination thereof in excess of \$7,500,000 will be 7 8 made: Provided further, That nothing contained in this 9 definition shall preclude the making of a grant not in excess 10 of \$7,500,000 in accordance with the provisions of sections 11 4 and 5 of this Act, to organizations whose proposed projects 12 qualify for the same but which are not applicants for a loan 13 under this Act: And provided further, That nothing con-14 tained in this Act shall preclude the making of more than 15 one loan or grant, or combined loan and grant, to an organi-16 zation so long as no two such loans or grants, or combinations 17 thereof, are for the same project, as herein defined."
- 18 (b) Amend subsection (a) of section 4 to read as
 19 follows:
- "(a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has not theretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail adequate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to define the

maximum amount of the loan; shall have been submitted for 1 2 review by the States of the drainage basin in which the proj-3 ect is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c). section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887). 4 except that the review may be limited to the State or States 5 6 in which the project is located if the proposal is one solely for rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project; and 7 shall include a proposed allocation of capital costs to functions 8 such that costs for facilities used for a single purpose shall 9 be allocated to that purpose and costs for facilities used for 10

more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the pur-

poses served that each purpose will share equitably in the

costs of such joint facilities: Provided, That costs of means

and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wild-

life resources shall be considered as project costs and allo-

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(c) Amend subsection (b) of section 4 by striking out the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads "and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and insert in lieu thereof "the project".

cated as may be appropriate among project functions."

(d) Amend subsection (a), section 4, by adding at the end of the first sentence the following: "No appropriation for financing participation of more than \$250,000 in any such project shall be made prior to sixty calendar days (which

- 1 sixty days, however, shall not include days on which either
- 2 the House of Representatives or the Senate is not in
- 3 session because of an adjournment of more than three calen-
- 4 dar days to a day certain) from the date on which the
- 5 Secretary's findings and approval are submitted to the Con-
- 6 gress and then only if, within said sixty days, neither the
- 7 House nor the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee
- 8 disapproves the project proposal by committee resolution:
- 9 Provided, That an appropriation may be made before the
- 10 end of the said sixty days if both House and Senate com-
- 11 mittees shall have earlier approved the project by committee
- 12 resolution. The provisions of this subsection (d) shall not
- 13 be applicable to proposals made under section 6 of this
- 14 Act."
- (e) Amend subsection (a) of section 5 to read as
- 16 follows:
- "(a) The maximum amount of any loan to be made to
- 18 the organization and the time and method of making the
- 19 same available to the organization. Said loan shall not ex-
- 20 ceed the lesser of (1) \$7,500,000 or (2) the estimated
- 21 total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local
- organization as provided in section 4 (b) and the amount of
- 23 the grant approved."
- 24 (f) Amend subsection (b) of section 5 to read as
- 25 follows: "the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded

- the organization. Said grant may equal the sum of the fol-2lowing: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of 3 proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and 4 5 wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) up to onehalf the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a 6 reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife 7 enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) up to one-8 half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or 9 facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes 10 exclusively; (4) up to one-half the costs of construction of 11 12 joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife en-13 hancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which if it were 14 constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be prop-15 erly allocable to functions other than recreation and fish and 16 wildlife enhancement which are nonreimbursable under 17 general provisions of law applicable to such projects." 18
- (g) Amend subsection (c) of section 5 to read as 20 follows:
- "(c) A plan of repayment by the organization of (1)
 the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date
 when the principal benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the

- 1 Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the 2 contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor 4 5 callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, 6 and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth 7 of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding S the date on which the contract is executed, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing water service 10 or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year 11 by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty 12 irrigable acres; and (3) in case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water 13 supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized 15 balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as 16 determined in (2) above: Provided, That interest as determined herein shall apply to loans made heretofore under 18 this Act;". 19 (h) Add, as a new section, section 8, to read as follows:
- 20 "Sec. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Sec-21 retary may advance to an organization, eligible for a loan." 22 under this Act, funds up to half the amount required to un-23 dertake project investigations, to prepare the loan applica-
- 24 tions, and to do other work necessary to obtaining of a con-
- struction loan, the funds so advanced to become a part of the

- 1 loan and grant or combination thereof; to be repaid as
- 2 provided in section 5 of this Act, if not otherwise repaid.
- 3 If no loan under this Act is made to the organization and
- 4 no construction (whether or not financed under this Act)
- 5 is performed as a result of such investigations or studies,
- 6 such funds advanced may be nonreimbursable. Funds for
- 7 this purpose shall not be advanced until the local organiza-
- 8 tion has presented its program for these activities for ap-
- 9 proval by the Secretary. If a loan (or advance of funds)
- 10 has been made by another Federal agency for planning with
- 11 respect to a project theretofore or subsequently approved
- 12 for a construction loan under this Act, the Secretary may
- 13 provide from construction funds the full amount necessary
- 14 to repay that loan or advance of funds and such amount shall
- 15 be included as a part of the construction loan under this
- 16 Act."
- (i) Renumber existing sections "8", "9", "10", and
- 18 "11" as sections "9", "10", "11", "12", and "13",
- respectively.
- (j) Amend section 9 (formerly section 8) to read as
- 21 follows:
- 22 "Sec. 9. The planning and construction of projects
- ²³ undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all proce-
- 24 dural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and
- 25 Wildlife Coordination Act."

1 (k) Amend section 11, formerly section 10, to read as

2 follows:

"Sec. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-3 ated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed 4 \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, this 5 limit to be extended by the amounts of repayment of principal 6 received from loans and the amount of nonreimbursable 7 expenditures under this Act: Provided, That the Secretary 8 shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each 9 proposal referred to in section 3, and no contract, except as 10 may be necessary under section 8, shall become effective until 11 appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific 12 proposal covered by each contract. All such appropriations 13 shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as 14 they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be 15 reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided." 16

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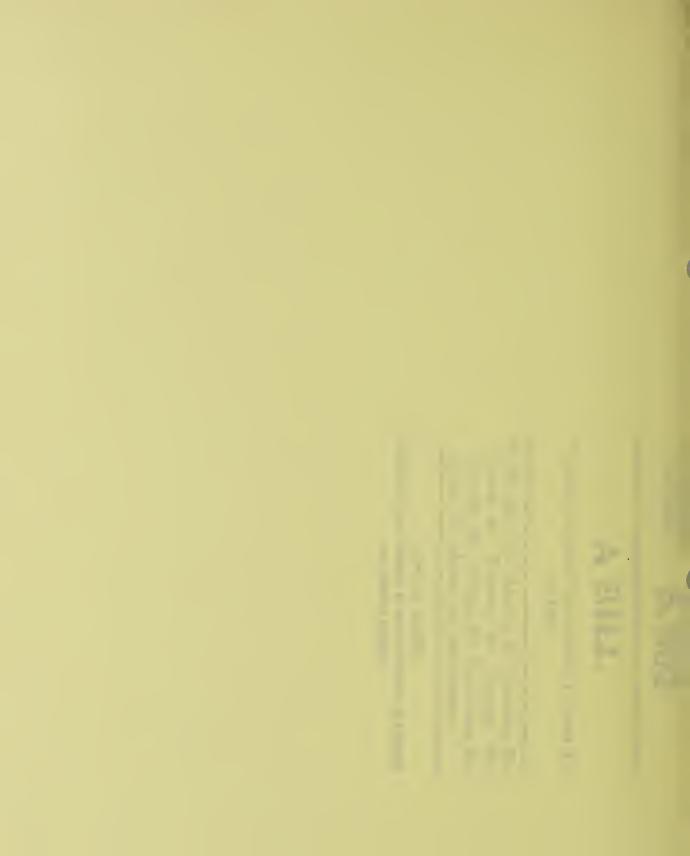
To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

By Mr. Moss, Mr. Allott, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bible, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Church, Mr. Kuchel, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Morse, Mr. Mundt, and Mr. Simpson

JANUARY 19, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs





H. R. 4851

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 11, 1965

Mr. Johnson of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat.
- 4 1044, as amended by 71 Stat. 48 and 49) is further
- 5 amended as follows:
- 6 (a) Amend subsection (d) of section 2 to read as
- 7 follows:
- 8 "(d) The term 'project' shall mean (1) any complete
- 9 irrigation undertaking including incidental features thereof,
- 10 or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a rehabilitation
- 11 and betterment program for an existing irrigation project.

- authorized to be constructed pursuant to the Federal rec-1 2 lamation laws and (ii) any similar undertaking proposed 3 to be constructed by an organization. The term 'project' 4 shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000: Provided, That no 5 6 loan or grant or combination thereof in excess of \$7,500,000 will be made: Provided further, That nothing contained in 7 8 this definition shall preclude the making of a grant not in 9 excess of \$7,500,000 in accordance with the provisions of 10 sections 4 and 5 of this Act, to organizations whose proposed 11 projects qualify for the same but which are not applicants 12 for a loan under this Act: And provided further, That noth-13 ing contained in this Act shall preclude the making of more 14 than one loan or grant, or combined loan and grant, to an 15 organization so long as no two such loans or grants, or 16 combinations thereof, are for the same project, as herein 17 defined."
- 18 (b) Amend subsection (a) of section 4 to read as 19 follows:
- "(a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has not theretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail adequate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to

- define the maximum amount of the loan; shall have been 2 submitted for review by the States of the drainage basin in 3 which the project is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c), section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 4 (58 Stat. 887), except that the review may be limited to 5 the State or States in which the project is located if the 6 7 proposal is one solely for rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project; and shall include a proposed allocation of 8 9 capital costs to functions such that costs for facilities used 10 for a single purpose shall be allocated to that purpose and 11 costs for facilities used for more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the purposes served that each purpose 12 will share equitably in the costs of such joint facilities: 13 14 Provided, That costs of means and measures to prevent loss 15 of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate 16 among project functions." 17
- (c) Amend subsection (b) of section 4 by striking out the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads "and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and insert in lieu thereof "the project".
- (d) Amend subsection (d), section 4, by adding at the end of the first sentence the following: "No appropriation for financial participation of more than \$250,000 in any such

- 1 project shall be made prior to sixty calendar days (which
- 2 sixty days, however, shall not include days on which either
- 3 the House of Representatives or the Senate is not in session
- 4 because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days
- 5 to a day certain) from the date on which the Secretary's
- 6 findings and approval are submitted to the Congress and
- 7 then only if, within said sixty days, neither the House nor
- 8 the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee disap-
- 9 proves the project proposal by committee resolution: Pro-
- 10 vided. That an appropriation may be made before the end of
- 11 the said sixty days if both House and Senate committees
- 12 shall have earlier approved the project by committee resolu-
- 13 tion. The provisions of this subsection (d) shall not be ap-
- 14 plicable to proposals made under section 6 of this Act."
- (e) Amend subsection (a) of section 5 to read as
- 16 follows:
- "(a) The maximum amount of any loan to be made to
- 18 the organization and the time and method of making the
- 19 same available to the organization. Said loan shall not ex-
- ceed the lesser of (1) \$7,500,000 or (2) the estimated total
- 21 cost of the project minus the contribution of the local orga-
- 22 nization as provided in section 4 (b) and the amount of the
- 23 grant approved."
- 24 (f) Amend subsection (b) of section 5 to read as fol-
- lows: "the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded

- the organization. Said grant may equal the sum of the 1 following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and en-2 gineering and other services necessary to the preparation of 3 proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wild-4 life enhancement or public recreation; (2) up to one-half 5 the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a reservoir 6 or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement 7 or public recreation purposes; (3) up to one-half the costs 8 of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving 9 fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) up 10 to one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities 11 properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public 12 recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of 13 14 constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to 15 functions other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhance-16 ment which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of 17 law applicable to such projects." 18
- 19 (g) Amend subsection (c) of section 5 to read as 20 follows:
- 21 "(c) A plan of repayment by the organization of (1)
- 22 the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date
- 23 when the principal benefits of the project first become
- 24 available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of

the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in 1 2 which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither 4 due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date 5 of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest 6 7 one-eighth of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year 8 preceding the date on which the contract is executed, on 9 that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing 10 water service or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year by any one owner in excess of one hundred 11 12 and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project 13 involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamor-14 tized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate 15 as determined in (2) above: Provided, That interest as 16 determined herein shall apply to loans made heretofore under 17 this Act;". 18 (h) Add, as a new section, section 8, to read as follows: 20 "Sec. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Secre-

"SEC. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Secretary may advance to an organization, eligible for a loan under this Act, funds up to half the amount required to undertake

23 project investigations, to prepare the loan applications, and

24 to do other work necessary to obtaining of a construction loan,

25 the funds so advanced to become a part of the loan and grant

- 1 or combination thereof; to be repaid as provided in section 5
 - 2 of this Act, if not otherwise repaid. If no loan under this Act
 - 3 is made to the organization and no construction (whether or
- 4 not financed under this Act) is performed as a result of such
 - 5 investigations or studies, such funds advanced may be non-
 - 6 reimbursable. Funds for this purpose shall not be advanced
 - 7 until the local organization has presented its program for
 - 8 these activities for approval by the Secretary. If a loan (or
 - 9 advance of funds) has been made by another Federal agency
 - 10 for planning with respect to a project theretofore or sub-
 - 11 sequently approved for a construction loan under this Act,
 - 12 the Secretary may provide from construction funds the full
 - amount necessary to repay that loan or advance of funds and
 - 14 such amount shall be included as a part of the construction
 - 15 loan under this Act."
 - 16 (i) Renumber existing sections "8", "9", "10", and
 - 17 "11", as sections "9", "10", "11", "12", and "13",
 - 18 respectively.
 - 19 (j) Amend section 9 (formerly section 8) to read as
 - 20 follows:
 - 21 "Sec. 9. The planning and construction of projects un-
 - 22 dertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all pro-
 - 23 cedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and
 - 24 Wildlife Coordination Act."

1 (k) Amend section 11, formerly section 10, to read as

2 follows:

3 "SEC. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appro-4 priated, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed 5 \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, this 6 limit to be extended by the amounts of repayment of principal received from loans and the amount of nonreimbursable expenditures under this Act: Provided, That the Secretary 8 9 shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each 10 proposal referred to in section 3, and no contract, except as 11 may be necessary under section 8, shall become effective until 12 appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific pro-13 posal covered by each contract. All such appropriations 14 shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as 15 they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be re-

16 imbursable in the manner hereinabove provided."



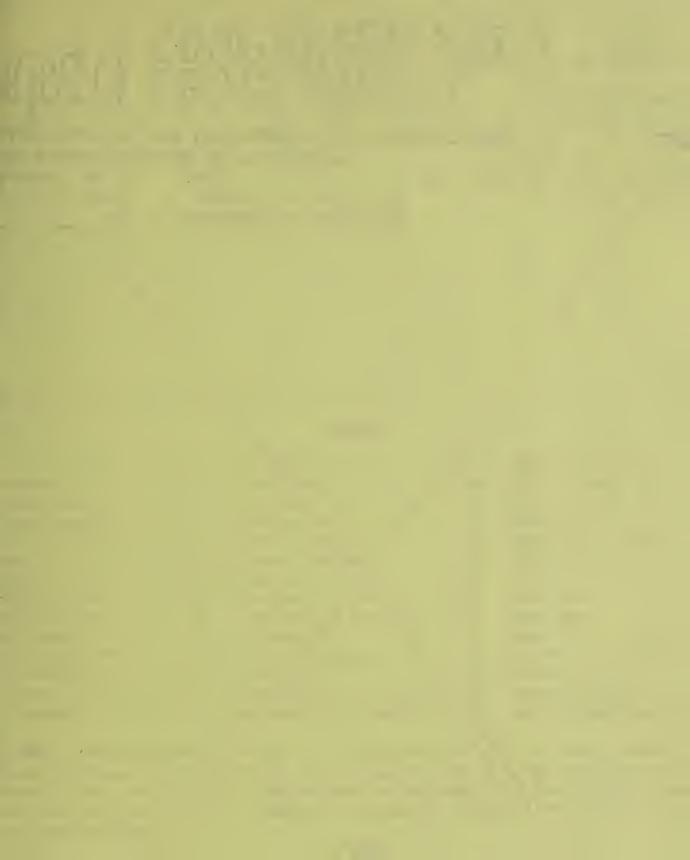
A BILL

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

By Mr. Johnson of California

FEBRUARY 11, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs



- H. R. 4851

THE V

NGRESSIONAL OCEEDINGS

INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Washington, D. C.

Official Business

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June 11, 1965 June 10, 1965 89th-lst; No. 105

Issued

For actions of

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GHLIGHTS: Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill. Several Senators discussed discontinuance of Mexican farm labor program. House Rules Committee cleared revised disaster relief bill. Rep. Nelsen criticized CSC's "delay" in investigation of "armtwisting" in REA / Sen. Ribicoff introduced and discussed bill to establish summer lunch program.

SENATE

- 1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1837, the foreign aid authorization bill. Agreed to, 73/13, a Harris amendment barring aid under this bill or certain agricultural sales to UAR or Indonesia while they commit aggression. pp. 12644-56, 12679-82, 12691-2
- 2. ARTS AND HUMANITIES. Passed with amendments S. 1483, to establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, including a provision requiring the Federal Council to promote coordination between the programs of the Foundation and related/programs of other Federal agencies. pp. 12635-43
- 3. FARM LABOR. Sens. Murphy, Holland, and Williams of N. J. discussed the effects of discontinuance of the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 12695-709
- 4. APPROPRIATIONS. The agricultural subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee

concluded its hearings on H. R. 8370, the agricultural appropriation bill. p. D509

Received from the Calif. legislature a resolution opposing the proposed dis-

continuance of utilization research on western rice. pp. 12721-2

Received from the Okla. legislature a resolution recommending continuation of the Agricultural Conservation Program at the current \$250,000,000 level. p. 12722

- 5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. McGovern inserted statements regarding the "farm crisis in South Dakota" as a result of decreased farm income. pp. 12742-6
- 6. EXCISE TAXES. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 8371, to reduce or repeal certain excise taxes. p. D509
- 7. POVERTY. Sen. Proximire defended administration of the poverty program. pp. 12685-90
- 8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Proxmire inserted and commended a speech by Federal Reserve Board Member Robertson, "The Balance-of-Payments Problem, Short-Term Relief and Long-Term Remedy." pp. 12692-5
- 9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Hartke spoke on the "dangers" of appointing military men to civilian positions. pp. 12709-20
- 10. RECLAMATION; EIECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 599, to authorize the Auburn-Folsom south unit, American River division, Central Valley project (S. Rept. 312); and without amendment S. 1761, to authorize a third powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam (S. Rept. 314). p. 12724

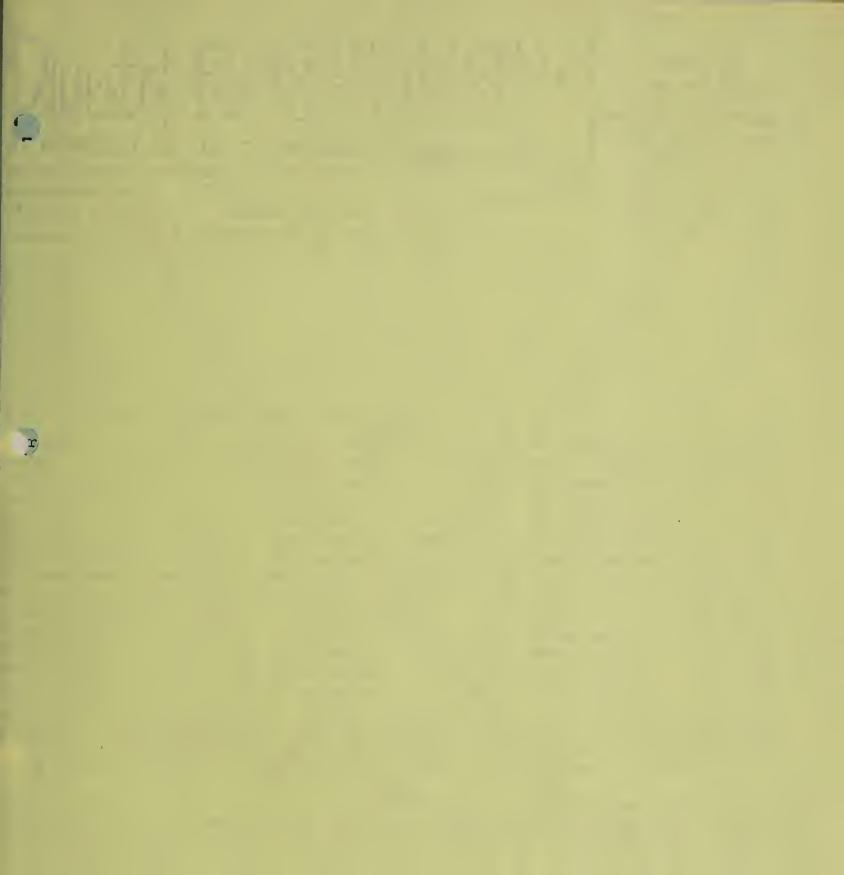
This Committee also ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 602, to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act (amended), and S. 32, authorizing the southern Nev. water project (amended). pp. D509-10

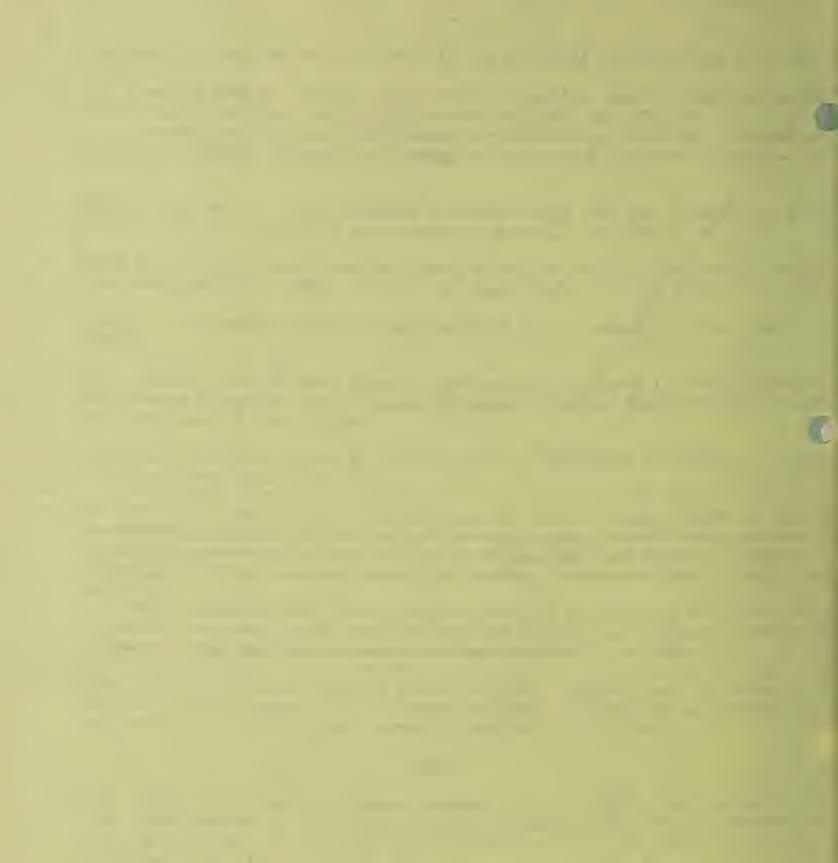
11. WATER RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 24, to increase authorizations for expansion and extension of the saline water conversion program. pp. D509-10

HOUSE

- 12. FLOOD CONTROL. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 6755, authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12750-1
- 13. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1966. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6767. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 12751
- 14. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Passed as reported H. R. 8439, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill includes authorizations for payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation for having financed certain family housing through the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. The bill also contains a committee amendment which Rep. Rivers maintained is constitutional, to provide a waiting period prior to executive base closings and provide a mechanism whereby Congress could reject the proposed executive actions.

 pp. 12752-3, 12758-97





Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Washington, D. C. 20250

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

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For actions of

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to provide diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster. House committee reported Whiskeytown-Shasta Trinity recreation area bill. Russell asked more research on peach growing. Sen. Ribicoff recommended summer 1ch program. Sen. Bible introduced and discussed bill to amend Wool Act.

SENATE

- 1. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 602, "to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956" (S. Rept. 336). p. 13675
- 2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8439, the military construction bill, which includes an item for repayment of CCC for military housing (S. Rept. 338). p. 13675
- 3. PEACH RESEARCH. Sen. Russell said many peach trees are dying in the Southeast and asked for more research on this subject. pp. 13689-90
- 4. SUMMER LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Ribicoff inserted an editorial favoring his bill, S. 2121, authorizing this project. p. 13694
- 5. M. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6453. pp. 13694, 13705-13, 13719-48, 13750-92
- 6. RECREATION. Passed as reported S. 360, providing for establishment of the Indiana

Dunes National Lakeshore. pp. 13713-19

HOUSE

- 7. FEED GRAINS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965 (pp. 13621-5).
- 8. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation area, Calif. (H. Rept. 535). p. 13670
- 9. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 432, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Civil Service Retirement Act (to provide for assurance of a valid acquittance to the insurer or the Government upon payment to a claimant properly entitled under such acts.) p. 13597
- 10. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims (pp. 13626-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 11. EDUCATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 7743, to establish a system of loan insurance and a supplementary system of direct loans, to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools. pp. 13609-21
- 12. TAXATION. Rep. Vanik commended the passage of the excise tax reduction bill and inserted an article, "Into the Public's Pocket." pp. 13645-51
- 13. CONSERVATION. Rep. Ottinger commended and inserted several articles concerning conservation of the natural beauty of the Hudson River. pp. 13954-5
- 14. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Facell inserted a speech by Assistant Secretary of State Vaughn on the role of the Alliance for Progress, pp. 13658-9
- 15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on Tues. the House will consider the public works appropriation bill. p. D550

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 16. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Udall inserting an address by Warren Irons, Civil Service Commission, in which he makes an argument for some flexibility in the merit system. pp. A3204-5
- 17. SOYBEANS. Rep. Gathings inserted an article, "Never Underrate a Soybean." p. A3214
- 18. FARM LABOR. Rep. Roybal inserted an article, "California Remains Leading Farm State--Without Braceros." pp. A3222-3

Extension of remarks of Rep. Talcott expressing concern over "serious crop losses" due to lack of adequate farmworkers. pp. A3231-2

Extension of remarks of Rep. Roybal inserting an article quoting the president of the world's biggest lettuce-shipping firm, as "categorically denying that an alleged scarcity of farm labor had contributed to the recent rise in the retail price of lettuce." pp. A3234-5

AMENDING THE SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT

June 21, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Moss, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 602]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

Committee action in ordering S. 602 reported favorably was

unanimous.

PURPOSE OF MEASURE

Purpose of S. 602, which is sponsored by Senator Moss for himself and 14 other Senators of both parties, is to broaden and strengthen the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (Public Law 984, 84th Congress, as amended by Public Law 85–47, found in 43 U.S.C. 422a, et seq.). This Act was designed to encourage State and local participation in the development and improvement of reclamation projects in their own localities. It has been outstandingly successful in accomplishing this purpose.

S. 602, as amended by the committee, would change the act as

follows:

1. Increase the authorization for funds available for the loan and grant program from \$100 million, as at present, to \$200 million. (The overwhelming proportion—approximately 98 percent-plus—of the funds to date have been used for loans which will be repaid in full.)

2. Raise the limitation on loans or grants of Federal funds for single projects from \$5 million, the present limit, to \$7.5 million.

3. Make the interest rate that payable by the Treasury, as provided in the Water Supply Act of 1958, instead of that of the average annual yield on long-term Government obligations; interest on loans currently outstanding would be revised retroactively to this rate.

4. Incorporate into the Small Reclamation Projects Act the substance of the provisions of S. 1229, the administration bill for partici-

pation by local entities of certain of the costs of recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities at Federal reclamation projects. This measure has passed both Houses of Congress and now is in conference.

5. Authorize as a loan an advance of up to one-half of the funds required for a project investigation, preparation of an application, and meeting other conditions precedent to the granting of a loan.

6. Provide for affirmative action by the Senate and House Interior

committees to accelerate appropriation for approved projects.

BACKGROUND OF LEGISLATION

S. 602 is substantially similar to S. 283 of the 88th Congress which passed the Senate on October 17, 1963. No action was taken on this measure in the House. Open, public hearings were held by the Senate Interior Committee on S. 602 in May, and the measure received widespread support from State and local agencies.

As stated, the Small Reclamation Projects Act has been demonstrably successful in stimulating and encouraging local action in water resource development. The following table, submitted by the Bureau of Reclamation, shows the nature and extent of the loan program to date.

> SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT Status of loan projects, May 17, 1965

Organization	Region	Loan
Construction completed: Bountiful Water Subconservancy District, Utah	2 2 4 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 2 2 4	\$3, 510, 000 401, 802 3, 877, 670 1, 626, 344 326, 845 817, 993 2, 040, 000 1, 425, 000 570, 933 4, 875, 600 302, 458
Total completed		19, 774, 645
Under construction: Banta-Carbona Irrigation District, California. Browns Valley Irrigation District, California. Cameron County Water Control & Improvement District No. 1, Texas. Donna Irrigation District, Texas. Eastern Municipal Water District, California. Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, California Supplemental. Hooper Irrigation Co., Utah. Jackson Valley Irrigation District, California. King Hill Irrigation District, Idaho. Molokai project, Hawaii. Orchard City Irrigation District, Colorado. Roosevelt Irrigation District, Arizona. St. John Irrigation District, Arizona. St. John Irrigation Co., Idaho. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, California. Settlement Canyon Irrigation Co., Utah. South San Joaquin Irrigation District, California. Walker River Irrigation District, Nevada. Weber-Box Elder Conservation District No. 2, Utah. Total under construction	2 2 5 5 3 2 4 2 1 1 4 3 1 4 2 2 2 4 2 2 1 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 4 2 4	964, 000 4, 804, 000 4, 600, 000 4, 980, 000 759, 330 1, 163, 000 2, 378, 000 696, 700 4, 514, 000 270, 000 4, 620, 000 853, 000 3, 800, 000 1, 104, 000 4, 900, 000 693, 000 811, 000

Includes fish and wildlife grant of \$122,000.
 Includes fish and wildlife grant of \$94,500.
 Includes flood control grant of \$130,000.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT Status of loan projects, May 17, 1965

Organization	Region	Loan
Applications approved and 60 days completed before Congress: Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, California Camarillo County Water District, California Cassia Creek Reservoir Co., Idaho Nevada Irrigation District, California	2 2 4 1 2	\$1,756,70 4,800,00 2,498,00 4,950,00
Total approved but not under contract		14, 004, 70
Applications approved and forwarded to Congress: Brown Canal Co., Arizona	3 4	200, 00 408, 00
Total approved and forwarded to Congress		608, 00
Applications under consideration in Bureau and Department: Hooper Irrigation Co., Utah (Supplemental). Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Arizona. San Juan Ridge County Water District, California. Teel Irrigation District, Oregon Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, California.	4	455, 00 4, 834, 36 985, 80 1, 885, 60 4, 737, 00
Total applications under consideration		12, 897, 10
Notice of intent to submit application received: Belridge Water Storage District, California. Central Oregon Irrigation District, Oregon. Chewaucan Irrigation District, Oregon. Colorado River Water Conservation District, Colorado. Huntsyille South Bench Canal Co., Utah Lake County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, California. Malad Valley Irrigation Co., Idaho. Melville Irrigation District, Nebraska. Mischell Irrigation District, Nebraska. Mosier Irrigation District, Oregon. North Extension Canal, Idaho. North Poudre Irrigation District, Colorado. Salmon River Canal Co., Idaho. Semitropic Water Storage District, California.	2 1 1 4 6 2 6 4 7 7 1 4 4 7	4, 330, 00 730, 00 800, 00 800, 00 4, 800, 00 950, 00 1, 190, 00 950, 00 1, 240, 00 600, 00 6775, 00 4, 800, 00 4, 800, 00
la de la companya de		29, 725, 000
Under active consideration by local entities: 7 Cameron County Water Control & Improvement District No. 2, Tcxas Hidalgo County Water Control & Improvement District No. 5, Texas	5 5	4, 980, 000 4, 500, 000
Subtotal		9, 480, 000
Total in active planning stage		39, 205, 000

4 Includes fish and wildlife grant of \$105,000 and flood control grant of \$41,000. 5 Includes fish and wildlife grant of \$1,045,800 and flood control grant of \$1,388,900. 6 Includes an undetermined grant.

7 May be an incomplete tabulation since it presents only those proposals which have been actively discussed with reclamation representatives.

Financial summary of loan applications

 Completed (11)
 \$19, 774, 645

 Under construction (18)
 45, 977, 030

 Approved by Congress (4)
 14, 004, 700

 Submitted to Congress (2)
 608, 000

 Under consideration in Bureau and Department (5)
 12, 897, 100

 Notices of intent received (15)
 29, 725, 000

 Under active consideration by local entities (2)
 9, 480, 000

Total (57) _____ 132, 466, 475

As pointed out above, over 98 percent of the program has been one of loans, as distinct from grants. In no case has there been a default or delinquency.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS

The 1956 act established an appropriation limitation of \$100 million for the program. Loan applications granted or in process of receiving final approval total over \$93 million. With only \$7 million left in the program fund, 17 applications for project loans have been filed for loans of nearly \$40 million. Investigations for a number of other projects are underway.

Therefore, it is patent that if this highly useful program is to continue, additional funds must be authorized. Subsection (k) of S. 602 amends section 11 of the act to increase the maximum by another \$100 million. The Congress retains complete control over Federal participation in each and every project. And all loan funds

are repayable in full.

Another primary amendment of substance is that of interest rates, set forth in subsection (g) of S. 602. This provision would revise the rates payable on loans for projects for domestic, industrial or municipal water supplies, or commercial power, and, in certain instances, for irrigation facilities to the rate established by the Water Supply Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–500; 72 Stat. 319). This law, in pertinent part, provides as follows:

SEC. 301(b) * * *. The interest rate used for purposes of computing interest during construction and interest in the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which construction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for 15 years from date of issue.

This interest formula has been made applicable to all water projects authorized under reclamation law since 1958, and the committee is convinced that small reclamation projects, conceived and carried out by local interests for their economic development, merit the same treatment.

A third substantive amendment is that of subsection (a), pages 1 and 2 of S. 602. This provision would increase the maximum amount of a loan or grant for a particular project from the present \$5 to \$7.5 million. The committee took note of the fact that construction costs for small reclamation projects, in line with all other costs, have increased substantially since the original law was enacted. The overall size of projects to be aided would not be increased above the present limit of \$10 million, but studies have shown that with the present ceiling on Federal participation, all too often projects have been undesirably restricted and necessary elements left out.

An amendment to section 5(b) of the act, set forth in subsection (f) of S. 602 would make the substance of the administration's bill, S. 1229, for cost sharing for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities at Federal reclamation projects applicable to the Small Reclamation Projects Act. This amendment would clarify and make certain the conditions for Federal participation with respect to recreation and

fish and wildlife facilities in such non-Federal projects.

A new section 8 to be added to the act by subsection (h) of S. 602 would permit the Secretary of Interior to advance up to one-half of

the cost of making surveys, examinations, plans, estimates, and other work needed to prepare the report which must accompany the loan application. Committee inquiries into the matter have indicated that a number of small rural organizations desirous of utilizing the small reclamation projects program have been unable to do so because of their limited ability to raise the amount of funds required for investigation and planning. It is also understood that in a number of cases, as a result of limited funds available to local agencies, the initial investigation and planning were inadequate and resulted in much serious time-consuming delay. All advances on constructed projects would be reimbursed. The committee believes this amendment would go far toward alleviating both of these problems.

THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Subsection (d) of S. 602 would have exempted projects in which Federal participation was not more-than \$250,000 from the provision for congressional review prior to appropriation. The committee found that in no case has a project suffered substantial delay or otherwise been affected detrimentally by reason of the 60-day review period. It was the concensus that this provision of the law had been beneficial, both to the executive branch and to the Appropriations Committees, and that its effectiveness would be impaired by diminishing its scope. Therefore, the committee deleted the language which would have excluded projects of \$250,000 or less from review, but retained the language authorizing affirmative action for approval of projects before termination of the 60-day period. The committees of the Senate and House have, in fact, been exercising this prerogative of prior approval.

COMMITTEE POSITION

After 8 years of operation, the committee is completely satisfied that the demonstrated success of the small projects program more than warrants its continued existence. It believes that the active use of the program, the beneficial projects that are being undertaken, and the high level of completed construction had demonstrated that the small projects program should continue as a viable feature of the reclamation program under Federal reclamation law. The program has demonstrated that through real cooperation, very favorable results can be obtained by joining Bureau of Reclamation know-how with the advantages of local administration on small projects.

In general, the amendments proposed in S. 602 to the Small Reclamation Projects Act would make the act consistent with many of the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 666), particularly with those of the 1956 amendments found in 16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq).

In view of the urgent need that this program be extended at the earliest possible date to accommodate applications now in process and depending upon the program and the significant value that the entire group of amendments offer in making Public Law 984, 84th Congress, more effective, the committee strongly recommends the approval of S. 602 as reported to the Senate.

REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

The reports of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget on S. 602 are set forth in full below. The committee gave careful consideration to all of the proposed amendments and adopted a number.

> Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C., May 21, 1965.

Hon. Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 602, a bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

We recommend enactment of S. 602 with the amendments suggested

below.

The Department of the Interior's program for locally sponsored, small reclamation projects has been in existence for 9 years, and the amount of interest shown during this period confirms the desirability of continuing and strengthening this program. S. 602 is designed to do so in several ways. For one thing, it would double the authorized funds for the program from \$100 million to \$200 million. It is most urgent that this be done at once, since loans and grants totaling \$79,600,000 have been approved as of April 20, 1965. In addition, local agencies have submitted applications for loans and grants of over \$17,900,000. We are aware of active planning by local agencies on projects which would require loans and grants of approximately \$20 million.

S. 602 would also raise the limit of any loan or grant thereunder from \$5 million to \$7,500,000 and would permit a greater portion of the funds appropriated to be used on projects whose total cost is between \$5 and \$10 million. Although projects in excess of \$5 million, but less than \$10 million, can qualify under the act in its present form, the maximum amount of the loan or grant has to be computed as though the total cost of the project were only \$5 million. Since the applicant may be required to contribute up to 25 percent of the loan amount, the practical effect is to prevent use of the full \$5 million loan or grant authorization. Under S. 602, it would be possible to make loans or grants up to the full limit of the authorization on projects

S. 602 would change the interest rate on the portion of the loan attributable to furnishing water service or facilities to land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of 160 irrigable acres and on the portion of the loan attributable to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply or commercial power. Under the act in its present form, interest is charged on the basis of the average annual yield on all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a maturity date of 15 or more years. S. 602 would provide that the interest rate would be determined annually in conformance with the Water Supply Act of 1958.

having a total cost in excess of \$5 million.

In conformance with the views of the President's Committee on Federal Credit Programs in its report of February 11, 1963, we recommend that the interest rate adopted for this program reflect the cost of Treasury borrowing required to finance Government loans as measured by market yield. Further, to avoid wide fluctuations that might be occasioned by short-term variations in market yields, the average of market yields over a 3-year period should be utilized.

S. 602 would also provide authority to make nonreimbursable grants for recreation and would modify present procedures for determining grants for fish and wildlife enhancement. These procedures would be substantially comparable to the cost-sharing preedures established under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. This would not be inconsistent with the administration's proposed Federal Water Project Recreation Act since that act specifically exempts the Small Reclamation Projects Act from its operation. Where nonreimbursable grants of this nature are made under S. 602, they would pro tanto reduce the amount available for loan within the maximum \$5 million authorization.

Costs of fish and wildlife mitigation would be project costs under S. 602, to be allocated among other project functions. This provision of the bill is consistent with the provisions in this regard of the Federal Water Project Act bills, S. 1229, which passed the Senate on April 13,

and H.R. 5269, which passed the House on May 18.

S. 602 would introduce an entirely new section (sec. 8), authorizing the Secretary to advance funds up to half the amount required to undertake project investigations, prepare loan applications, and do other work necessary to obtain a construction loan under the act. It no loan or grant is approved under the act, the funds advanced by the Secretary may be nonreimbursable. If a loan or advance of funds has been made for the purpose by another Federal agency, the Secretary may, upon approval of a loan under the act, provide from construction funds the full amount necessary to repay the loan or advance of funds from the other agency.

S. 602 redefines the standards for project proposals. Under section 4(a) of the act in its present form, a proposal "shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail comparable to those included in preauthorization reports required for a Federal reclamation project." S. 602 would require that the proposal "shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail adequate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to define the maximum amount of the loan." This change would relieve applicants, whose available facilities for preparing proposals are more modest than those of the Bureau of Reclamation, of the obligation to prepare proposals as detailed as those prepared by the Bureau. Also, where appropriate, S. 602 substitutes "project" costs for "construction" costs, so that such items as costs for planning and acquisition of rights-of-way may be credited to the pro-

portion of the total costs that the applicant is required to contribute. S. 602 is substantially the same as S. 283, passed by the Senate in the 88th Congress, on October 17, 1963; it adds, however, the provisions for cost sharing and partial nonreimbursability of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs. It also reiterates in full the provision in section 4(d) of the present act (erroneously referred to as "subsec. (a), sec. 4" on p. 3 of S. 602) that prohibits any appropriation for a project to be made prior to 60 calendar days from the

date on which the Secretary's findings and approval are submitted to the Congress, and then only if, within the 60-day period, neither the House nor the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee

disapproves the project proposal.

Although S. 602 attempts to soften the effect of section 4(d) by exempting projects where the appropriation would not exceed \$250,000 and by authorizing both the House and Senate committees to adopt a resolution permitting the appropriation to be made before the end of the 60-day period, the restriction is still not consonant with the constitutional principle of the separation of governmental powers or with the efficient performance by the Executive of his administrative responsibilities. The following remarks of the President are particularly appropriate, made on July 17, 1964, when he signed the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, having a provision in it virtually identical to section 4(d):

"One provision of the bill, however, causes me serious concern, and I request its deletion. The Secretary of the Interior, in administering the program is required, in effect, to obtain the approval of the committees of the House and Senate for each water research grant or contract. Although this legislation is so phrased that is is not technically subject to constitutional objection, it violates the spirit of the constitutional requirement of separation of power between the executive and legislative branches. It is both inappropriate and inefficient for committees of the Congress to participate in the award of individual contracts or grants. Apart from the question of relationship between the executive and legislative branches, the delays which would ensue from the suggested procedure would be detrimental to both scientific research and the timely achievement of the important mission of the legislation."

Accordingly, although we strongly support S. 602, we recommend that the bill be amended to eliminate this restriction (amendment

No. 2, below), as well as in several other respects, viz:

(1) On page 3, line 21, change the period to a comma, and add "and by inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase 'except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof.' "This will eliminate a potential inconsistency in the treatment of the costs of acquiring certain lands, where the Secretary shall have made grants to assist the organization in its land acquisition program. The portion of the reservoir area allocable to the recreation and fish and wildlife functions, and adjacent lands required for these purposes will be eligible for grants, while other lands, easements, or rights-of-way required for the project will continue to be mandatorily obtained with nonloan funds.

(2) On page 3, line 22, amend subsection (d) to read as follows, in its entirety: "Delete subsection (d), section 4, and reletter subsec-

tion (e) as '(d)' ".

(3) On page 2, lines 7 and 10, and on page 4, line 20, change "\$7,500,000" to "\$5,000,000". Where the amount of the funds to be provided by the Government is greater than \$5 million, responsibility for the project should be undertaken directly by the Bureau of Reclamation. Accordingly, the \$5 million limitation in the present act should not be changed.

(4) On page 4, line 17, change "The" to "the" in order to conform

to the format of the rest of the present statute.

(5) On page 5, line 1, change "may equal" to "shall not exceed", in order to conform to the similar provision on lines 19 and 20, page 4.

(6) Delete everything beginning with the word "interest" on page 5, line 24 and ending with the word "acre" on page 6, line 12 of the bill and substitute the following: "interest, at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the average of market yields during the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year in which the contract is executed on outstanding marketable public debt obligations having maturities comparable to the term of the loan, and by adjusting such average to the nearest one-eighth of one per centum, on the portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing water service or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres."

(7) On page 7, line 17, delete "and" after "10," and line 18, before

"as" insert ", and 12" in order to correct an apparent printing error.

(8) On page 7, lines 22 to 25, change the new language of section 9

to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. To the extent not inconsistent with the other provisions of this Act, the planning and construction of projects undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all procedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administra-

tion's program.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL, Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C., May 26, 1965.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 602, a bill to amend the

Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

S. 602 would increase the authorized funds for the program to \$200 million; raise the limit on loans and grants; provide authority to make nonreimbursable grants for recreation; provide for local cost sharing for both recreation and fish and wildlife; authorize the Secretary to advance funds to undertake project investigations; change the formula for computing the interest rate; modify the provision of the act which requires that no appropriation shall be made for a loan prior to 60 calendar days from the date on which the Secretary's findings and approval are submitted to the Congress, and make other minor adjustments.

The Department of the Interior, in a report being submitted to your committee, recommends that the bill be amended to eliminate entirely the restriction on appropriations for a period of 60 days after submission of the Secretary's approval of the proposed loan to the Congress. The Bureau of the Budget strongly supports the recom-

mendation of the Department.

S. 602 would change the formula for computing the interest rate to be charged on those portions of a loan attributable to furnishing water to lands in excess of the 160-irrigable-acre limitation applied to all Federal reclamation projects, and for water supply for domestic, municipal, and industrial uses. Under the formula in the bill the interest rate would be based on the long-term average interest rate on Treasury borrowing over many years in the past, including the artificially low rates during World War II, rather than on the market rate prevailing at the time the advance was made and when any resulting increase in the public debt may occur. To the extent that this coupon rate is lower than the rate reflecting market yields, a Federal interest rate subsidy is involved.

S. 602 would also require interest rates on loans already outstanding to be revised retroactively to the same relatively low-interest rate. This retroactive feature would be contrary to the general practice prevailing on other loan programs of applying changes to new loans only and would set an undesirable precedent which might affect a

wide range of other loan programs.

The interest rate charged on Government loan programs were among the subjects intensively reviewed by the President's Committee on Federal Credit Programs in 1962 and 1963. The report, the principles of which have been endorsed by both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, specifically recommends the use of market yields to measure the cost of Treasury borrowing required to finance Government loans. Under the interest rate formula in the present law, however, the rate is based on market yields in the month of May of the previous fiscal year. Hence, it may at times be subject to significant short-run fluctuations. The Secretary of the Interior proposes an amendment to base the interest formula for future loans on average market yields on long-term Treasury obligations over the 3 years preceding the year in which the loan is made. This amendment is identical to an amendment proposed by the Treasury Department in its letter of June 24, 1963, to your committee on similar legislation. The Bureau of the Budget strongly endorses it.

The report of the Secretary proposes certain other amendments and minor adjustments. Accordingly, the Bureau of the Budget would have no objection to the enactment of S. 602 if amended as

proposed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill (S. 602), as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956

(Public Law 84-972; 70 Stat. 1040, as amended by 71 Stat. 48 and 49)

AN ACT To supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the purpose of this Act is to encourage State and local participation in the development of projects under the Federal reclamation laws and to provide for Federal assistance in the development of similar projects in the seventeen western reclamation States by non-Federal organizations.

Sec. 2. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "construction" shall include rehabilitation and betterment.

(b) The term "Federal reclamation laws" shall mean the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and Acts amendatory thereof or supple-

mentary thereto.

(c) The term "organization" shall mean a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision there of or a conservancy district, irrigation district, water users association, an agency created by interstate compact, or similar organization which has capacity to contract with the United States under the Federal reclamation laws.

(d) The term "project" shall mean (i) any complete irrigation undertaking, including incidental features thereof, or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a rehabilitation and betterment program for an existing irrigation project, authorized to be constructed pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws and (ii) any similar undertaking proposed to be constructed by an organization. The term "project" shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds [\$5,000,000: Provided, That any project, the estimated cost of which is more than \$5,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000, may qualify under this Act if the applicant organization is ready, able, and willing to finance otherwise than by loan or grant under this Act all costs in excess of the amount of the loan or grant which would be made under this Act if the estimated construction costs were \$5,000,000] \$10,000,000: Provided, That no loan or grant or combination thereof in excess of \$7,500,000 will be made: Provided further, That nothing contained in this definition shall preclude the making of a grant not in excess of \$7,500,000 in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this Act, to organizations whose proposed projects qualify for the same but which are not applicants for a loan under this Act: And provided further, That nothing contained in this Act shall preclude the making of more than one loan or grant, or combined loan and grant, to an organization so long as no two such loans or grants, or combinations thereof, are for the same project, as herein defined.

(e) The term "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of the Interior. Sec. 3. Any organization desiring to avail itself of the benefits provided in this Act shall submit a proposal therefor to the Secretary in such form and manner as he shall prescribe. Each such proposal shall be accompanied by a payment of \$1,000 to defray, in part, the

cost of examining the proposal.

Sec. 4. (a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has not theretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth, among other

things, a plan and estimated cost in detail **\(\Gamma\)** comparable to those included in preauthorization reports required for a Federal reclamation project adequate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to define the maximum amount of the loan; shall have been submitted for review by the States of the drainage basin in which the project is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c), section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), except that the review may be limited to the State or States in which the project is located if the proposal is one solely for rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project; and shall include a proposed allocation of capital costs to functions such that costs for facilities used for a single purpose shall be allocated to that purpose and costs for facilities used for more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the purposes served that each purpose will share equitably in the costs of such joint facilities: Provided, That costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate among project functions.

(b) Every such proposal shall include a showing that the organization already holds or can acquire all lands and interests in land (except public and other lands and interests in land owned by the United States which are within the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary and subject to disposition by him) and rights, pursuant to applicable State law, to the use of water necessary for the successful construction, operation, and maintenance of the project and that it is ready, able, and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of **[**construction **]** the project (which portion shall include all costs of acquiring lands, interests in lands, and rights to the use of water except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof) as the Secretary shall have advised is proper in the circumstances: Provided, That the contribution of any applicant organization shall not be required to be in excess of 25 per centum of the costs of the project which, it it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to reimbursable functions under general provisions of law applicable to such projects.

(c) If the project is found by the Secretary and the Governor of the State in which it is located (or an appropriate State agency designated by him) to be financially feasible and upon determination by the Secretary that the requested project constitutes a reasonable risk under the provisions of this Act, the Secretary is hereby authorized to negotiate a contract with the applicant organization as provided in section 5; but no such contract shall be executed by the Secretary prior to sixty calendar days (which sixty days, however, shall not include days on which either the House of Representatives or the Senate is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain) from the date on which the project proposal has been submitted to both branches of the Congress for consideration by the appropriate committees thereof, and then only if neither such committee, by committee resolution and notification in writing to the Secretary, disapproves the project proposal within such period: Provided, That if both such committees, in the same manner and prior to the expiration of such period, approve the project proposal, then the Secretary may proceed to execute the contract: Provided further, That in the event either committee disapproves the project proposal, the Secretary shall not proceed further unless the Congress has approved the same. The Secretary at the time of submitting the project proposal to Congress or at the time of his determination that the requested project constitutes a reasonable risk under the provisions of this Act, may reserve from use or disposition inimical to the project any lands and interests in land owned by the United States which are within his administrative jurisdiction and subject to the disposition by him and which are required for use by the project. Any such reservation shall expire at the end of two years unless the repayment contract provided for in section 5 of this Act shall have been executed.

(d) The Secretary shall give due consideration to financial feasibility, emergency, or urgent need for the project, whether the proposal involves furnishing supplemental irrigation water for an existing irrigation project, whether the proposal involves rehabilitation of existing irrigation project works, and whether the proposed project is primarily for irrigation [1.]: Provided, That an appropriation may be made before the end of said sixty days if both House and Senate committees shall have earlier approved the project by committee resolution. All project works and facilities constructed under this Act shall remain under the jurisdiction and control of the local contracting organization subject to the terms of the repayment contract.

Sec. 5. Any contract authorized to be negotiated under the provisions of subsection (c) of section 4 of this Act shall set out, among

other things—

(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to reimbursable functions under general provisions of law applicable to such projects the lesser of (1) \$7,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization as provided in section 4(b) and the amount of the grant approved;

(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization [and the time and method of paying the same to the organization]. Said grant shall not exceed that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to nonreimbursable functions under general provisions

of law applicable to such projects;

(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of (1) the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, [by estimating the average annual yield to maturity, on the basis of daily closing market bid quotations or prices during the month of May preceding the fiscal year in which the loan is made, on all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a maturity date of fifteen or more years from the first day of such month of May, and by adjusting such estimated average annual yield to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding the date on which the contract is executed, on that pro rata share of the loan which is attributable to furnishing irrigation benefits in each particular year to land held in private ownership as of the beginning of the fiscal year in

which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding the date on which the contract is executed, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing water service or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power [produced as an element of the project and incidental to its full development, interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as determined in (2) above [;]: Provided, That interest as determined herein shall apply to loans made heretofore under this Act;

(d) provision for operation of the project, if a grant predicated upon its performance of nonreimbursable functions is made, in accordance with regulations with respect thereto prescribed by the head of the Federal department or agency primarily concerned with those functions and, in the event of noncompliance with such regulations, for operation by the United States or for repayment to the United States of the amount of any such grant;

(e) such provisions as the Secretary shall deem necessary or proper to provide assurance of and security for prompt repayment of the loan and interest as aforesaid. The liability of the United States under any contract entered into pursuant to this Act shall be contingent upon the availability of appropriations to carry out the same, and every such contract shall so recite; and

(f) provisions conforming to the preference requirements contained in the proviso to section 9(c) of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1183), if the project produces electric power for sale.

Sec. 6. Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has theretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall be made in like manner as a proposal under section 4 of this Act, but the Secretary may waive such requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of that section as he finds to be duplicative of or rendered unnecessary or impossible by, action already taken by the United States. Upon approval of any such proposal by the Secretary he may negotiate and execute a contract which conforms, as

nearly as may be, to the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

Sec. 7. Upon request of an organization which has made or intends to make a proposal under this Act, the head of any Federal department or agency may make available to the organization any existing engineering, economic, or hydrologic information and printed material that it may have and that will be useful in connection with the planning, design, construction, or operation and maintenance of the project concerned. The reasonable cost of any plans, specifications, and other unpublished material furnished by the Secretary pursuant to this section and the cost of making and administering any loan under this Act shall, to the extent that they would not be nonreimbursable in the case of a project constructed under the Federal reclamation laws, be treated as a loan and covered in the provisions of the contract entered

into under section 5 of this Act unless they are otherwise paid for by

the organization.

Sec. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Secretary may advance to an organization, eligible for a loan under this Act, funds up to half the amount required to undertake project investigations, to prepare the loan applications, and to do other work necessary to obtaining of a construction loan, the funds so advanced to become a part of the loan and grant or combination thereof; to be repaid as provided in section 5 of this Act, if not otherwise repaid. If no loan under this Act is made to the organization and no construction (whether or not financed under this Act) is performed as a result of such investigations or studies, such funds advanced may be nonreimbursable. Funds for this purpose shall not be advanced until the local organization has presented its program for these activities for approval by the Secretary. If a loan or advance of funds has been made by another Federal agency for planning with respect to a project theretofore or subsequently approved for a construction loan under this Act, the Secretary may provide from construction funds the full amount necessary to repay that loan or advance of funds and such amount shall be included as a part of the construction loan under this Act.

SEC. [8.] 9. [The] To the extent not inconsistent with other provisions of this Act, the planning and construction of projects undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all procedural requirements and other provisions of the [Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)] Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

Sec. [9.] 10. The Secretary is authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary or

proper in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

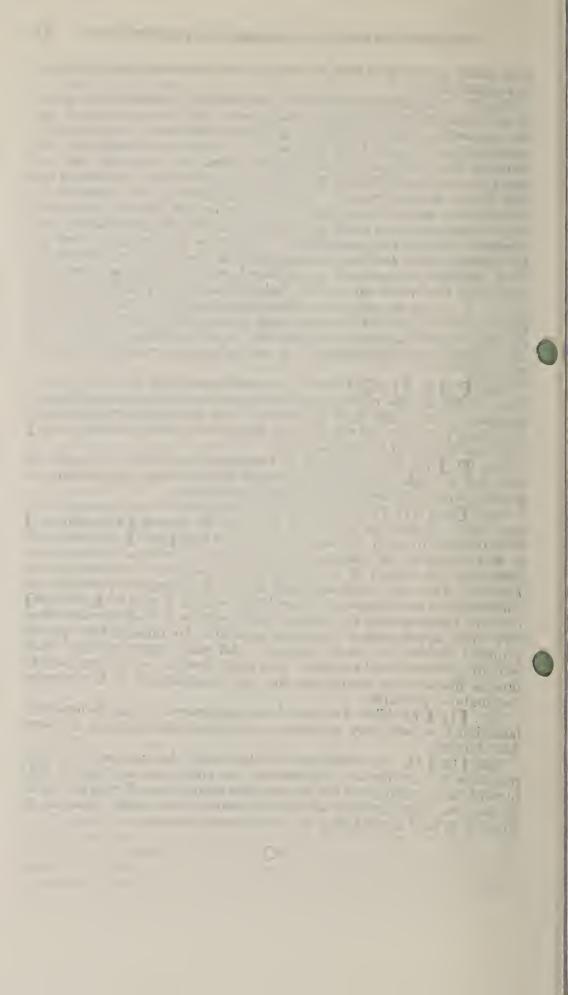
SEC. [10.] 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed [\$100,000,000] \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this [Act:] Act, this limit to be extended by the amounts of repayment of principal received from loans and the amount of nonreimbursable expenditures under this Act: Provided, That the Secretary shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each proposal referred to in section 3, and no [contract] contract, except as may be necessary under section 8, shall become effective until appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific proposal covered by each contract. All such appropriations shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided.

Sec. [11.] 12. This Act shall be a supplement to the Federal reclamation laws and may be cited as the Small Reclamation Projects

Act of 1956.

SEC. [12.] 13. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person, organization, or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to persons, organizations, or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

O



89TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 602

[Report No. 336]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 19, 1965

Mr. Moss (for himself, Mr. Allott, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bible, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Church, Mr. Kuchel, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Morse, Mr. Mundt, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Jordan of Idaho, and Mr. Tower) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

June 21, 1965

Reported by Mr. Moss, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat.
- 4 1044, as amended by 71 Stat. 48 and 49) is further amended
- 5 as follows:
- 6 (a) Amend subsection (d) of section 2 to read as
- 7 follows:
- 8 "(d) The term 'project' shall mean (i) any complete
- 9 irrigation undertaking undertaking, including incidental fea-
- 10 tures thereof, or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a

- 1 rehabilitation and betterment program for an existing irriga-
- 2 tion project, authorized to be constructed pursuant to the
- 3 Federal reclamation laws and (ii) any similar undertaking
- 4 proposed to be constructed by an organization. The term
- 5 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or
- 6 program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000: Provided,
- 7 That no loan or grant or combination thereof in excess of
- 8 \$7,500,000 will be made: Provided further, That nothing
- 9 contained in this definition shall preclude the making of a
- 10 grant not in excess of \$7,500,000 in accordance with the
- 11 provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this Act, to organizations
- 12 whose proposed projects qualify for the same but which are
- 13 not applicants for a loan under this Act: And provided fur-
- 14 ther, That nothing contained in this Act shall preclude the
- 15 making of more than one loan or grant, or combined loan and
- 16 grant, to an organization so long as no two such loans or
- 17 grants, or combinations thereof, are for the same project,
- 18 as herein defined."
- (b) Amend subsection (a) of section 4 to read as
- 20 follows:
- 21 "(a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of
- 22 a project which has not theretofore been authorized for con-
- 23 struction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth,
- 24 among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail ade-
- 25 quate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to

demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to define the 1 maximum amount of the loan; shall have been submitted for 2 review by the States of the drainage basin in which the proj-3 ect is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c), 4 section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), 5 except that the review may be limited to the State or States 6 in which the project is located if the proposal is one solely 7 8 for rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project; and 9 shall include a proposed allocation of capital costs to functions 10 such that costs for facilities used for a single purpose shall be allocated to that purpose and costs for facilities used for 11 more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the pur-12 13 poses served that each purpose will share equitably in the 14 costs of such joint facilities: Provided, That costs of means 15 and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wild-16 life resources shall be considered as project costs and allo-17 cated as may be appropriate among project functions." 18 (c) Amend subsection (b) of section 4 by striking out 19 the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads "and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant 20 21 under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and insert in lieu thereof "the project," and by inserting 22 at the end of the parenthetical phrase "except as provided in 23 subsection 5(b)(2) hereof." 24

- (d) Amend subsection (a) (d), section 4, by adding at 1 2 the end of the first sentence the following: "No appropria-3 tion for financing participation of more than \$250,000 in any 4 such project shall be made prior to sixty calendar days (which sixty days, however, shall not include days on which either 5 6 the House of Representatives or the Senate is not in 7 session because of an adjournment of more than three calen-8 dar days to a day certain) from the date on which the 9 Secretary's findings and approval are submitted to the Con-10 gress and then only if, within said sixty days, neither the 11 House nor the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee 12 disapproved the project proposal by committee resolution: 13 Provided, That an appropriation may be made before the 14 end of the said sixty days if both House and Senate com-15 mittees shall have earlier approved the project by committee 16 resolution. The previsions of this subsection (d) shall not 17 be applicable to proposals made under section 6 of this 18 Act."
- 19 (e) Amend subsection (a) of section 5 to read as 20 follows:
- "(a) The the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed the lesser of (1) \$7,500,000 or (2) the estimated

- total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization as provided in section 4 (b) and the amount of the grant approved."
- Amend subsection (b) of section 5 to read as 4 follows: "the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded 5 the organization. Said grant may equal shall not exceed the 6 sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, 7 and engineering and other services necessary to the prepa-8 ration of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish 9 and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) up to 10 one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a 11 reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife 12 enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) up to one-13 half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or 14 facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes 15 exclusively; (4) up to one-half the costs of construction of **16** joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife en-17 hancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the 18 estimated cost of constructing the project which if it were 19 constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be prop-20 erly allocable to functions other than recreation and fish and 21 wildlife enhancement which are nonreimbursable under 22 general provisions of law applicable to such projects." 23

- 1 (g) Amend subsection (c) of section 5 to read as
- follows: 2
- "(c) A plan of repayment by the organization of (1) 3
- 4 the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date
- 5" when the principal benefits of the project first become avail-
- able; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the 6
- 7 Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the
- 8 contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average
- interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding 9
- 10 marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor
- 11 callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue,
- 12 and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth
- 13 of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding
- 14 the date on which the contract is executed, on that portion
- 15 of the loan which is attributable to furnishing water service
- 16 or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year
- 17 by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty
- 18 irrigable acres; and (3) in case of any project involving
- 19 an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water
- 20 supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized
- 21 balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as
- 22 determined in (2) above: Provided, That interest as deter-
- 23 mined herein shall apply to loans made heretofore under
- 24 this Act;".

- 1 (h) Add, as a new section, section 8, to read as follows: 2 "Sec. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Secretary may advance to an organization, eligible for a loan 3 4 under this Act, funds up to half the amount required to un-5 dertake project investigations, to prepare the loan applications, and to do other work necessary to obtaining of a con-6 struction loan, the funds so advanced to become a part of the 7 loan and grant or combination thereof; to be repaid as 8 provided in section 5 of this Act, if not otherwise repaid. 9 If no loan under this Act is made to the organization and 10 11 no construction (whether or not financed under this Act) 12 is performed as a result of such investigations or studies, such funds advanced may be nonreimbursable. Funds for 13 14 this purpose shall not be advanced until the local organiza-15 tion has presented its program for these activities for ap-16 proval by the Secretary. If a loan (or advance of funds) 17 has been made by another Federal agency for planning with respect to a project theretofore or subsequently approved 18 19 for a construction loan under this Act, the Secretary may 20 provide from construction funds the full amount necessary 21 to repay that loan or advance of funds and such amount shall 22 be included as a part of the construction loan under this 23 Act."
- (i) Renumber existing sections "8", "9", "10", and

- 1 "11", and "12" as sections, "9", "10", "11", "12", and
- 2 "13", respectively.
- 3 (j) Amend section 9 (formerly section 8) to read as
- 4 follows:
- 5 "Sec. 9. The To the extent not inconsistent with other
- 6 provisions of this Act, the planning and construction of proj-
- 7 ects undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all
- 8 procedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and
- 9 Wildlife Coordination Act."
- 10 (k) Amend section 11, formerly section 10, to read
- 11 as follows:
- 12 "Sec. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
- 13 ated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed
- 14 \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, this
- 15 limit to be extended by the amounts of repayment of principal
- 16 received from loans and the amount of nonreimbursable
- 17 expenditures under this Act: Provided, That the Secretary
- 18 shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each
- 19 proposal referred to in section 3, and no contract, except as
- 20 may be necessary under section 8, shall become effective until
- 21 appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific
- 22 proposal covered by each contract. All such appropriations
- 23 shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as
- 24 they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be
- 25 reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided."



89TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 602

[Report No. 336]

A BILL

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

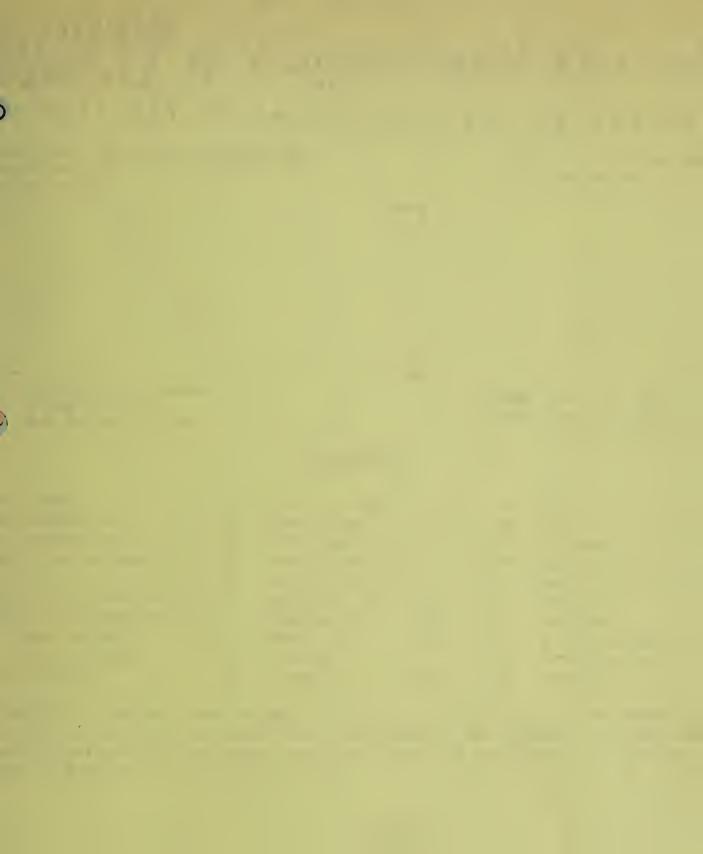
By Mr. Moss, Mr. Allott, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bible, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Church, Mr. Kuchel, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Morse, Mr. Mundt, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Jordan of Idaho, and Mr. Tower

JANUARY 19, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

June 21, 1965

Reported with amendments



IIII of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE OR INFORMATION ONLY; T TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 25, 1965
For actions of June 24, 1965
89th-1st: No. 114

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GCC8	Foreign aid. X	Reclamation3,5
Continuing resolution15	Highways11	Research10
Cropland adjustment7	Housing2,15	Retirement21
Drought relief22	Land23	Saline water
Economic policy14	Leave	Water research10
Education9	Legislative program 5,15	Wildlife23

Juses passed bill to continue Area Redevelopment Act 2 months. Senate committee voted to report housing bill. Senate subcommittee approved bill to establish Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SENATE

- 1. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 541, to continue for 2 months (through Aug. 31) the Area Redevelopment Act. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 14131, 14182-91
- 2. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (on June 28) "an original bill embodying a proposed Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965." p. D571

A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee approved S. 1599, to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. p. D572

3. RECLAMATION. Considered S. 602, to expand the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act. The Congressional Record states that the bill was passed. However, the majority leader and the Daily Digest state that it will be considered further today. pp. 14152-2, D571

- 4. ADMINISTRATION. The Government Operations Committee submitted a report on a study of activities relating to inter-agency coordination, economy, and efficiency (S. Rept. 369). p. 14155
- 5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. In addition to the small reclamation projects bill, the majority leader stated that today (or soon) the Senate would also consider several bills including the one on export control, that the military construction bill will come up Mon., and that the Senate may meet early on some days next week so it may take the long July 4 weekend recess. pp. 14154, D571

HOUSE

- 6. TREASURY, POST OFFICE, AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7060 (H. Rept. 550). p. 14230
- 7. CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT. The Agriculture Committee "approved the cropland adjustment title on H. R. 7097," the farm bill. p. D573
- 8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Langen stated "millions of dollars of needed farm income have been lost to U. S. farmers as a result of CCC dumping," and inserted a task force statement on CCC resale prices. pp 14215-16
- 9. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9022, to provide financial assistance in the construction and operation of public elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by a major disaster, to eliminate inequities in the application of Public Law 815 in certain military base closings, and to make uniform eligibility requirements for school districts in Public Law 874. p. 0573

 The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee "adopted the

The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee "adopted the subcommittee print on the higher education bill (H. R. 3220), as amended, a clean bill to be introduced." p. D574

- A subserved to
- 10. WATER RESEARCH. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 7092 (amended), the expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program. p. D574
- 11. HIGHWAYS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6790 (amended), to increase the limitation on emergency relief for the repair or reconstruction of highways under 23 U. S. C. 125. p. D574
- 12. FOREIGN AID. Reps. Halpern and Ottinger spoke against renewal of shipment of food to Egypt, pp. 14211-12, 14216
- 13. PERSONNEL; PAY. Rep. Gilbert spoke in support of the bill to adjust the salaries of postal and classified Federal employees and inserted his testimony before the subcommittee. pp. 14216-17
- 14. ECONOMIC POLICY. Rep. Boggs praised the economic growth and prosperity of the U. S. pp. 14219-27
- 15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Mon. there will be a continuing resolution and that beginning Mon. the housing bill, the poverty bill, and the conference report on the Post Office and Treasury appropriation bill will be considered. p. 14209.
- 16. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 28. p. 14209

from Michigan [Mr. McNamara], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the

Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr.

Kucher I is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. Boggs], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Case] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Simpson] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Boggs] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Case] would each vote "yea."

The pair of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Simpson] has been previously announced.

On this vote, the Senator from California [Mr. Kuchel] is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea" and the Senator from Colorado would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 74, nays 9, as follows:

[No. 153 Leg.] VEAS 74

	11110-11	
Aiken	Holland	Pearson
Anderson	Hruska	Pell
Bayh	Javits	Prouty
Bennett	Jordan, N.C.	Proxmire
Brewster	Kennedy, Mass.	Randolph
Burdick	Kennedy, N.Y.	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Long, Mo.	Robertson
Cannon	Long, La.	Russell, S.C.
Carlson	McCarthy	Saltonstall
Cooper	McClellan	Scott
Cotton	McGee	Smathers
Curtis	McGovern	Smith
Dirksen	McIntyre	Sparkman
Dodd	Metcalf	Stennis
Douglas	Miller	Symington
Eastland	Mondale	Talmadge
Ellender	Monroney	Thurmond
Fannin	Montoya	Tower
Fong	Morse	Tydings -
Gore	Morton	Williams, N.J.
Harris	Mundt	Williams, Del.
Hart	Murphy	Yarborough
Hartke	Muskie	Young, N. Dak.
Hickenlooper	Nelson	Young, Ohio
Hill	Pastore	

NAYS-9

Jordan Idaho

Bible Church	Gruening Jackson	Magnuson Moss
	NOT VOTING	3 —17
Allott	Ervin	Mansfield /

Fulbright McNamara Neuberger Rusself, Ga. **H**ayden Inouye Kuchel Byrd, Va. Simpson Case Clark Lausche

So the bill (S. 2080) was passed, as follows:

S. 2080

An act to provide for the coinage of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Coinage Act of 1965".

TITLE I-AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL COINAGE

SEC. 101./(a) The Secretary may coin and issue pursuant to this section half dollars or 50-cent pieces, quarter dollars or 25-cent pieces, and dimes or 10-cent pieces in such quantities as he may determine to be necessary to meet the needs of the public. Any coin minted under authority of this section shall be a clad coin the weight of whose cladding is not less than 30 per centum of

the weight of the entire coin, and which meets the following additional specifications:

(1) The half dollar shall have (A) a diameter of 1.205 inches;

(B) a cladding of an alloy of 800 parts of

silver and 200 parts of copper; and
(C) a core of an alloy of silver and copper such that the whole coin weighs 11.5 grams and contains 4.6 grams of silver and 6.9 grams of copper.

(2) The quarter dollar shall have—
(A) a diameter of 0.955 inch;
(B) a cladding of an alloy of 75 per centum copper and 25 per centum nickel; and

(C) a core of copper such that the weight of the whole coin is 5.67 grams.

(3) The dime shall have

(A) a diameter of 0.705 inch;

(B) a cladding of an alloy of 75 per centum

copper and 25 per centum nickel; and (C) a core of copper such that the weight of the whole coin is 2.268 grams.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the continued minting of half dollars, quarter dollars, and dimes of standard coin silver as authorized by law at the time of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 102. All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations), regardless of when coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and

SEC. 103. (a) In order to acquire equipment, manufacturing facilities patents, patent rights, technical knowledge and aspatent rights, technical knowledge and assistance, metallic strip, and other materials necessary to produce rapidly an adequate supply of the coins authorized by section 101 of this Act, the Secretary may enter into contracts upon such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate and in the public interest. terest.

(b) During such period as he may deem necessary, but in no event later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may exercise the authority conferred by subsection (a) of this section without regard to any other provisions of law governing procurement or public contracts.

Sec. 104. During the five-year period com-

mencing on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall purchase at a price of \$1.25 per fine troy ounce any silver mined after such date of enactment from natural deposits in the United States of any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof and tendered to a United States mint or assay office within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined. Sec. 105. (a) Whenever in the judgment

of the Secretary such action is necessary to protect the coinage of the United States, he is authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe to prohibit, curtail, or regulate the exportation, melting, or treating of any coin of the United States.

(b) Whoever knowingly violates any order, rule, regulation, or license issued pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 106. (a) There shall be forfeited to the United States any coins exported, melted, or treated in violation of any order, rule, regulation, or license issued under section 105(a), and any metal resulting from such

melting or treating.

(b) The powers of the Secretary and his delegates, and the judicial and other remedies available to the United States, for the en-forcement of forfeitures of property subject to forfeiture pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be the same as those provided in part II of subchapter C of chapter 75 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the enforcement of forfeitures of property subject to forfeiture under any provision of such Code.

SEC. 107. The Secretary may issue such rules and regulations as he may deem pecessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 108. For the purposes of this title—
(1) The term "Secretary" means the Sec-

retary of the Treasury.
(2) The term "clad coin" means a coin

composed of three layers of metal, the two outer layers being of identical composition and metallurgically bonded to an inner

(3) The term "cladding" means the outer

layers of a clad coin.

(4) The term "core" means the inner layer of a clad coin.

(5) A specification given otherwise than as a limit shall be maintained within such reasonable manufacturing tolerances as the

Secretary may specify.

(6) Specifications given for an alloy are

by weight.

TITLE IF AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAW

SEC. 201. The first sentence of section 3558 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 283) is amended to read: "The business of the United States assay office in San Francisco shall be in all respects similar to that of the assay office of New York except that until the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the mints of the United States are adequate for the production of ample supplies of coins, its facilities may be used for the production of coins."

SEC. 202. Section 4 of the Act of August 20, 1963 (Public Law 88–102; 31 U.S.C. 294), is amended by changing "\$30,000,000" to read

''\$45,000,000[']'

SEC. 203. (a) Section 3 of the Act of De cember 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1065; 31 U.S.C. 317c), is amended by striking "minor" each place it appears.

(b) Section 9 of the Act of March 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 48; 31 U.S.C. 320), is repealed.
SEC. 204. (a) Section 3517 of the Revised

Statutes (31 U.S.C. 324) is amended to read: "Sec. 3517. Upon one side of all coins of the United States there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word 'Liberty', and upon the reverse side shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions 'United States of America' and 'E Pluribus Unum' and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the dime, 5-, and 1-cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted. The motto 'In God we trust' shall be inscribed on all coins. Coins shall be inscribed with the year of the coinage or issuance unless the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to prevent or alleviate a shortage of coins of any denomination, directs that coins of that denomination continue to be inscribed with the last preceding year inscribed on coins of that denomination.

(b) The Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-580; 31 U.S.C. 324 note), is repealed. SEC. 205. The first sentence of section 3526 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 335) is amended to read: "In order to procure bul-lion for coinage or to carry out the purposes of section 104 of the Coinage Act of 1965, the

of section 104 of the Coinage Act of 1965, the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase silver bullion with the bullion fund."

SEC. 206. (a) Section 3528 of the Revised Statutes (31 N.S.C. 340) is amended to read: "SEC. 3528. The Secretary of the Treasury may use the coinage metal fund for the purchase of metal for coinage. The gain arising from the coinage of metals purchased out from the coinage of metals purchased out of such fund into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost of such metals shall be credited to the coinage profit fund. The coinage profit fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, with the cost of distributing such coins, and with such sums as shall from time to time be transferred therefrom to the general fund of the Treasury.'

(b) The effect of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall be to re-

designate the minor coinage metal fund established under section 3528 of the Re-vised Statutes as the coinage metal fund, and not to authorize the creation of a new

SEC. 207. The second sentence of section

3542 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 355) is amended by changing ", in the case of the superintendent of melting and refining department, one thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one-half thousandths of the whole amount of silver de-livered to him since the last annual settle-ment, and in the case of the superintendent of coining department, one-thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of gold that has been delivered to him by the superintendent" to read "such limitations as the Secretary shall establish".

Sec. 208. Section 3550 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 366) is repealed.

Sec. 209. The second sentence of section 2

of the Act of June 4, 1963 (Public Law 88-36; 31 U.S.C. 405a-1), is amended to read: "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use for coinage, or to sell on such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, at a price not less than the monetary value of \$1.292929292 per fine troy ounce, any silver of the United States in excess of that required to be held as reserves against outstanding silver certificates."

SEC. 210. The last sentence of section 43(b)(1) of the Act of May 12, 1933 (Public

Law 10, Seventy-third Congress; 31 U.S.C.

SEC. 211. (a) Section 485 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read:

"§ 485. COINS OR BARS

"Whoever falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any coin or bar in resemblance or similitude of any coin of a denomination higher than 5 cents or any gold or silver bar coined or stamped at any mint or assay office of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin current in the United States or in actual use and circulation as money within the United States;

or
"Whoever passes, utters, publishes, sells, possesses, or brings into the United States any false, forged, or counterfeit coin or bar, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeit, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any reason, or at-tempts the commission of any offense described in this paragraph—

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or

both.'

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 25 of such title is amended by striking

"485. Gold or silver coins or bars."

and inserting

"485. Coins or bars."

TITLE III-JOINT COMMISSION ON THE COINAGE

SEC. 301. The President is hereby author-SEC. 301. The President is hereby authorized to establish a Joint Commission on the Coinage to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury as Chairman; the Secretary of Commerce; the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; the Director of the Mint; the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee; the chairman and ranking minority member of the House Banking and Currency Committee; one Member of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker; sentatives to be appointed by the Speaker; one Member of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate; and four public members to be appointed by the President, none of whom shall be associated or identified with or representative of any industry, group business, or association directly in-terested as such in the composition, charac-teristics, or production of the coinage of the United States.

SEC. 302. No public official or Member of Congress serving as a member of the Joint Commission shall continue to serve as such after he has ceased to hold the office by virtue of which he became a member of the Joint Commission. Any vacancy on the Joint Commission shall be filled by the choosing of a successor member in the same as his predecessor. manner

Sec. 303. The Joint Commission shall study the progress made in the implementation of the coinage program established by this Act, and shall review from time to time such matters as the needs of the economy for coins, the standards for the coinage, technological developments in metallurgy and coin-selector devices, the availability of various metals, renewed minting of the silver dollar, the time when and circumstances under which the United States should cease to maintain the price of silver, and other considerations relevant to the maintenance of an adequate and stable coinage system. It shall, from time to time, give its advice and recommendations with respect to these matters to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Congress. Sec. 304. There are authorized to be

appropriated to remain available until expended, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. PASTORE. I move to lay that mo-

tion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CYRRENCY TO FILE REPORT

Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight, Monday, June 28, 1965, to file a report on the 1965 Housing Act.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I was prepared to make the same request. I had previously asked that a request be lodged that the Committee on Banking and Currency have until midnight on Monday next in which to file a report on the Housing Act of 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without

Objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF SMALL RECLAMA-TION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 325, S. 602.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the word "irrigation", to strike out "undertaking" and insert "undertaking,"; on page 3, line 22, after the word "the", to strike out "project"." and insert "project," and by

inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase "except as provided in subsection 5(b) (2) hereof." "; on page 4, line 1, after the word "subsection", to strike out "(a)" and insert "(d)"; in line 2, after the word "following", to strike out "No appropriation for financing participation of more than \$250,000 in any such project shall be made prior to sixty calendar days (which sixty days, however, shall not include days on which either the House of Representatives or the Senate is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the date on which the Secretary's findings and approval are submitted to the Congress and then only if, within said sixty days, neither the House nor the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee disapproved the project proposal by committee resolution:"; in line 16, after the word "resolution.", to strike out "The provisions of this subsection (d) shall not be applicable to proposals made under section 6 of this Act." "; in line 21, after "(a)", to strike out "The" and insert "the"; on page 5, line 6, after the word "grant", to strike out "may equal" and insert "shall not exceed"; on page 7, line 24, after "10", to strike out "and"; on page 8, line 1, after "11", to insert "and "12" "; and in line 5, after "Sec. 9.", to strike out "The" and insert "To the extent not inconsistent with other provisions of this Act, the"; so as to make the bill read:

S. 602

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044, as amended by 71 Stat. 48 and 49) is further amended as follows:

(a) Amend subsection (d) of section 2 to

read as follows:

"(d) The term 'project' shall mean (i) any complete irirgation undertaking, including incidental features thereof, or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a rehabilitation and betterment program for an existing irrigation project, authorized to be constructed pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws and (ii) any similar undertaking proposed to be constructed by an organization. The term 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000: Provided, That no loan or grant or combination thereof in excess of \$7,500,000 will be made: Provided further, That nothing contained in this defi-tion shall preclude the making of a grant not in excess of \$7,500,000 in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this to organizations whose proposed projects qualify for the same but which are not applicants for a loan under this Act: And provided further, That nothing contained in this Act shall preclude the making of more than one loan or grant, or combined loan and grant, to an organization so long as no two such loans or grants, or combinations thereof, are for the same project, as herein defined."

(b) Amend subsection (a) of section 4 to read as follows:

"(a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has not theretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail adequate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to define the maximum amount of the loan; shall have been submitted for review by the States of the drainage basin in which

the project is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c), section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), except that the review may be limited to the State or States in which the project is located if the proposal is one solely for rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project; and shall include a proposed allocation of capital costs to functions such that costs for facilities used for a single purpose shall be allocated to that purpose and costs for facilities used for more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the purposes served that each purpose will share equitably the costs of such joint facilities: Provided, That costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate among project functions."

(c) Amend subsection (b) of section 4 by striking out the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads "and willing to finance otherwise otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and insert in lieu thereof "the project," and by inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase "except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof.

(d) Amend subsection (d), section 4, by adding at the end of the first sentence the following: "Provided, That an appropriation may be made before the end of the said sixty days if both House and Senate committees shall have earlier approved the project by committee resolution."

(e) Amend subsection (a) of section 5 to

read as follows:
"(a) The maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed the lesser of (1) \$7,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization as provided in section 4(b) and the amount of the grant approved."

(f) Amend subsection (b) of section 5 to read as follows: "the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) up to one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) up to one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) up to one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects."

(g) Amend subsection (c) of section 5 to read as follows:

"(c) A plan of repayment by the organization of (1) the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year

preceding the date on which the contract is executed, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing water service or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as determined in (2) above: Provided, That interest as determined herein shall apply to loans made heretofore under this

(h) Add, as a new section, section 8, to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Secretary may advance to an organization, eligible for a loan under Act, funds up to half the amount required to undertake project investigations, to prepare the loan applications, and to do other work necessary to obtaining of a construction loan, the funds so advanced to become a part of the loan and grant or combination thereof; to be repaid as provided in section 5 of this Act, if not otherwise repaid. If no loan under this Act is made to the organization and no construction (whether or not financed under this Act) is performed as a result of such investigations or studies, such funds advanced may be nonreimbursable. Funds for this purpose shall not be advanced until the local organization has presented its program for these activities for approval by the Secretary. If a loan (or advance of funds) has been made by another Federal agency for planning with respect to a project theretofore or subsequently approved for a construction loan under this Act, the Secretary may provide from construction funds the full amount necessary to repay that loan or advance of funds and such amount shall be included as a part of the construction loan under this Act."

(i) Renumber existing sections "8", "9", "10", "11", and "12" as sections, "9", "10", "11", "12", and "13", respectively.

(j) Amend section 9 (formerly section 8) to read as follows:

'SEC. 9. To the extent not inconsistent with other provisions of this Act, the planning and construction of projects under-taken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all procedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act."

(k) Amend section 11, formerly section 10, to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, this limit to be extended by the amounts of repayment of principal received from loans and the amount of nonreimbursable expenditures under this Act: Provided, That the Secretary shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each proposal referred to in section 3, and no contract, except as may be necessary under section 8, shall become effective until appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific proposal covered by each contract. All such appropriations shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided.'

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, no further business will be transacted tonight. This will enable Democrats to go to a dinner and Republicans to go to their homes.

ARREARAGES IN PAYMENT OF CON-TRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, it is now clear that the United States has lost its fight to keep article 19 of the United Nations Charter alive. The fight was waged with neither skill nor vigor.

No sophistry can mask the fact that the United Nations has been weakened and that the present administration has suffered a serious defeat.

Article 19 prescribes the penalty of

loss of voting rights in the General Assembly for any member nation in arrears by 2 years or more in the payment of its

contributions to the United Nations.

A decision of the World Court in 1962, ratified overwhelmingly by the General Assembly, removed any doubt that the Soviet Union and some other nations are now subject to the penalty of article 19.

The administration at first loudly announced its intention to insist on the application of article 19. It even threatened to withhold its contributions for some U.N. activities if the Soviet Union failed to pay up.

Because of the issue raised by article 19, the last session of the General Assembly was a tragic farce with no voting at all until February 18. In effect, the delinquent members of the United Nations deprived the nations that had lived up to their obligations-including the United States—of their right to vote.

On February 18, a vote was taken. The acquiescence of the representative of the United States in that action constituted an abandonment of the position which he had taken until that time. that day the position of the administration was exposed as a bluff, and a staggering blow was dealt to the structure of the United Nations.

We regret the backdown of last February. Further action to make Article 19 a dead letter will further weaken the United Nations.

Until the nations that are in arrears in their payments to the United Nations manifest interest in preserving the international organization by moving to make up their deficit, the United States should make no voluntary additional contribution Once this Nation embarks on a policy of paying the debts of other countries to the United Nations, there will be no end to the process. It will help nei-ther the world organization nor the cause of peace.

Mr. President, a second statement was made by the distinguished minority leader of the House, Representative GERALD FORD, of Michigan. It reads as follows:

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED NA-TIONS

We salute the United Nations with a mix-ture of satisfaction and apprehension on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

Republicans (notably the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg) helped to bring this organization into being. They have loyally supported its every effort to attain the noble goals set forth in its charter.

There is some encouragement in its accomplishments in keeping the peace in certain troubled areas and there is reason for satisfaction in its social, economic, and humani-

tarian activities.

Yet the United Nations today is in difficult straits. It is bankrupt. It has been used as nothing more than a propaganda forum by many nations. It has violated its charter. The General Assembly was unable to take a vote on any substantive issue in its last session.

The survival of the organization as an ef-

fective agency is in doubt.

To save it, the United States and its other leading members must move to deal with its problems instead of permitting them to fes-

ter and grow.

One problem is posed by the separation of power and responsibility. A two-thirds majority of the 114 members of the General Assembly can be put together by nations representing 10 percent of the population of U.N. members and 5 percent of the contributions to the U.N. budget. Clearly, these small states cannot enforce big decisions, and situations can easily arise in which big states will be unwilling to follow the orders of smaller members.

Another problem is the relationship of the United Nations to regional organizations such as the Organization of American States. In the Dominican Republic representatives of the U.N. have in fact worked at cross purposes with the representatives of the inter-

American organization.

Finally, there is the problem of finance. For more than 3 years, the U.N. has teetered on the brink of bankruptcy. At present it is \$108 million in the red.

The problems are formidable. Solving them calls for determined action on the part of the administration.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to query the majority leader concerning the program for the remainder of the day, if there is anything further, and about the program for tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in reply to the question raised by the distinguished minority leader, no further business will be transacted today.

The pending business is S. 602, a bill to amend the Small Reclamation Proj-

ects Act of 1956.

It is anticipated that, following that, tomorrow we shall take up Calendar No. 350, Senate Joint Resolution 71, a joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of January 28, 1948, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission.

We shall next take up Calendar No. 351, S. 1760, a bill to authorize the acceptance of a settlement of certain indebtedness of Greece to the United States and to authorize the use of the payments resulting from the settlement for a cultural and educational exchange program.

We shall next také up Calendar No. 349, S. 1903, a bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act, as amended—

63 Stat. 734-736./

We shall next take up Calendar No. 352, H.R. 7105, a bill to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports, and for other purposes.

Following that, we shall take up S. 596, the Regional Medical Complex Act, which has been reported, along with H.R. 2985, the Community Mental Health

Center, and H.R. 2984, Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965.

It is not anticipated that action on these measures will be completed tomorrow. However, we shall go as far as we can. On Monday, it is anticipated, at an appropriate time, to take up Calendar Order No. 327, H.R. 8439, the military construction bill.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if it is in order, I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader whether he contemplates a Saturday session.

Mr. MANSFIELD. No.
Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should hope, in an attempt to expedite the business at hand before the Fourth of July recess—and it will be a very brief one, beginning at the conclusion of business on Thursday next—that the disting ished minority leader will give consideration to the possibility of perhaps coming in earlier on some of the morn-

ings next week to expedite the program.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, we shall be delighted to cooperate with the distinguished majority leader. The distinguished majority leader has been most cooperative at all times in the interest of the convenience of Senators not only on his side of the aisle, but on this side as well

I thank him for that cooperation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his kind words.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

RESOLUTION 142

Concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation amending section 7701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, so as to afford nondiscriminatory tax treatment as between corporation employees and self-employed professionals

Whereas the Joint Legislative Committee on Professional Men—Tax Status and Tax Benefits of the New York State Legislature was created in April 1963 by concurrent resolution of the New York State Senate and Assembly (In assembly April 4, 1963; in senate April 5, 1963) and has been duly re-

designated to serve until March 31, 1965, for the purpose of investigating and study-ing all phases of affording equitable tax status and tax benefits to professional men licensed to practice their professions pursuant to the laws of the State of New York;

Whereas the sald joint legislative committee has conducted its investigation and study of the question and has heretofore rendered lts interim report, dated December 14, 1963, to the 1964 session of the New York State Legislature and its final report dated March 31, 1965, to the 1965 session of the New York State Legislature, in which, among other things, is recommended that the tax benefits and savings afforded corporation employees should not be denied to self-employed professionals: and

Whereas the said joint legislative committce in its interim report dated December 14, 1963, recommended that the New York State Senate and Ascembly by appropriate joint resolution memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to afford nondiscriminatory tax treatment as between corporation employees and self-employed professionals which was done pursuant to concurrent resolution adopted on March 18, 1964; and

Whereas the said joint legislative committee reported that under the then existing Kintner regulations (Internal Revenue Code Reg. sec. 301, 7701-1 and 2, adopted Nov. 15, 1960; CCH 1964 Fed. Tax Rep. vol. 6, par. 5942), equality of tax status could be afforded professionals by enactment of legislation at the State level which would authorize professional practice in association or corporation form, but that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had announced that impending amendments to the Kintner regulations as they then existed would soon be made: and

Whereas on December 19, 1963, a bill was introduced in the Senate of the United States (S. 2403) by Senator HERMAN E. TALMADGE to amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under State law and providlng that professional associations and corporations shall by definition be granted the status of corporations within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, section 7701(a); and

Whereas amendments to the existing Kintner regulations were approved by the Com-missioner of Internal Revenue on January 28, 1965, in final form and thereafter published in the Federal Register, which make tt extremely difficult, if not impossible, for professionals conducting their professions in association or corporation form to qualify for the tax savings presently afforded employees of corporations; and

Whereas the said joint legislative committee in its final report to the New York State Legislature, dated March 31, 1965, recommended that the New York State Senate and Assembly by appropriate joint resolution again memorlalize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to afford nondlscriminatory tax treatment as between corporation employees and self-employed professionals; and

Whereas it is deemed desirable to create a tax status for self-employed professionals relatively equal to the favorable treatment afforded corporation employees, in order to eliminate the existing tax discrimination against professionals in New York State, which has resulted in a trend on the part of many professionals to enter corporate employment rather than private practice Now, therefore, be lt

Resolved (if the senate concurs), That the Congress of the United States be and it hereby is memorialized to enact into law S. 2403. penalties against melting of coins; Bible amendment to establish penalties for export of U.S. coins; Bible amendment to establish penalties for offering or receiving U.S. coins for collateral security for any loan; and by 27 yeas to 52 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Cannon amendment to provide for minting of 30-percent silver content dines, quarters, and half dollars.

Pages 14114, 14118-14152

Authority To Report: Committee on Banking and Currency was authorized to report until midnight Monday, June 28, a proposed Housing and Urban Development Act.

Page 14152

Small Reclamation Projects: Senate made its unfinished business S. 602, to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act.

Pages 14152-14153

Legislative Program: Majority leader announced that on Friday, June 25, Senate will consider S. 602, small reclamation projects, to be followed by S.J. Res. 71, South Pacific Commission; S. 1760, settlement of indebtedness of Greece to U.S.; S. 1903, U.S. participation in the U.N.; H.R. 7105, export control; S. 596 (H.R. 2985), Regional Medical Complex Act; and H.R. 2984, Health Research Facilities Amendments. On Monday, June 28, Senate is expected to consider H.R. 8439, military construction. It was announced that Senate may meet early some days next week so that it may take the long 4th of July weekend recess.

Nominations: Eight judicial nominations were received.

Record Votes: Six record votes were taken today.

Pages 14124-14125, 14141, 14144, 14147, 14150, 14151

Program for Friday: Senate met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:28 p.m. until noon Friday, June 25, when its unfinished business will be S. 602, small reclamation projects, to be followed by legislation listed above under "Legislative Program."

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

FARM LEGISLATION

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Committee continued its hearings on S. 1702, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, and other pending farm legislation, receiving testimony from Senators Inouye and Fong; and numerous public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on H.R. 8639, fiscal 1966 appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies, receiving tes-

timony from several public witnesses on various items in the bill.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the nominations of Stanley R. Resor, to be Secretary of the Army; David E. McGiffert, to be Under Secretary of the Army; Robert H. B. Baldwin, to be Under Secretary of the Navy; Adm. David L. McDonald, for reappointment as Chief of Naval Operations for 2 years; and 4,857 nominations in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Prior to this action, in open session, Messrs. McGiffert and Baldwin were present to testify and answer ques-

tions on their own behalf.

HOUSING

Committee on Banking and Currency: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported an original bill embodying a proposed Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Committee announced that the bill would be reported to the Senate on Monday, June 28.

MERCHANT AND FISHING FLEETS

Committee on Commerce: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings on S. 1858, to promote the replacement and expansion of nonsubsidized merchant and fishing fleets, with testimony from Senators Kennedy of Massachusetts, Brewster, and Nelson, the latter two of whom submitted written statements; Malcolm McLean, Sea-Land Service, Inc.; Vice Adm. James A. Hirshfield, Lake Carriers' Association; Marvin J. Coles, of Washington, D.C.; Edwin M. Hood, Shipbuilders Council of America; F. P. Longeway, Jr., National Fisheries Institute, Inc.; George M. Steinbrenner, Kinsman Marine Transit; and Hoyt Haddock, AFL-CIO Maritime, who submitted a statement.

Hearings were recessed until Wednesday, July 7.

SOCIAL SECURITY MEDICARE

Committee on Finance: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments H.R. 6675, increasing benefits under the Social Security Act, and to provide a hospital insurance plan for the aged under that act. Committee announced that the bill would be reported on Wednesday, June 30, and will be considered by the Senate following the July 4th holiday.

TARIFF

Committee on Finance: Committee began hearings on H.R. 8147, to amend the tariff schedules with respect to the exemption from duty for returning residents, having as its witness Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration with amendments S. 1599, to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development.

INDIANS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration the following bills: S. 1904, authorizing Secretary of the Interior to hold in trust certain federally owned lands for the Indians of the Pueblos of Acoma, Sandia, Santa Ana, and Zia (amended); S. 1938, to remove the 50-year-lease limitation on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation land in Nevada; H.R. 5860, to amend the law relating to the final disposition of the property of the Choctaw Tribe; H.R. 70, a private bill, conveying 80 acres of land to the heirs of Adam Jones, Creek Indian; and S. 1282, a private bill, to restore to the heirs of the Indian grantor certain tribal land of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma.

Prior to this action, in open session, subcommittee received testimony on these proposals from Graham E. Holmes, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Department of the Interior.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Committee on the Judiciary: The Constitutional Rights Subcommittee continued its hearings on several pending bills designed to protect the constitutional rights of the American Indian. Witnesses heard were Cato W. Valandra, the United Sioux, St. Francis, S. Dak.; Josephine D. Neuman, the Confederated Saligh and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Dixon, Mont.; William F. Day, Jr., Rosebud Tribal Court, Winner, S. Dak.; Frank Takes Gun, national president, the Native American Church, Albuquerque; and Vine Deloria, Jr., National Congress of American Indians.

Hearings continue on Tuesday, June 29.

IMMIGRATION

Committee on the Judiciary/ Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization continued its hearings on S. 500, and other pending legislation proposing amendments to the immigration and nationality laws, having as its witnesses Mrs. Norma C. Williams, of Arlington, Va.; and Mrs. Roy L. Erb, Republican Committee of One Hundred, Inc.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

FIREARMS!

Subcommittee on the Judiciary: The Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee resumed its hearings on S. 1592, to regulate the shipment of firearms in interstate commerce, having as its witnesses James V. Bennett, former Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; Herbert T.

Jenkins, chief of police of Atlanta, Ga.; Edward P. Nolan, of Sturm, Ruger & Co., Southport, Conn.; and Douglas R. Hellstrom, Smith & Wesson, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Hearings continue on Wednesday, June 30.

RIGHT TO WORK LAWS

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Subcommittee on Labor continued its hearings on \$\,\(\frac{256}{256}\), repealing section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which affirms the rights of the States to forbid compulsory unionism (right to work laws); and on S/731 and H.R. 5883, requiring bond under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act to provide protection from loss from acts of fraud or dishonesty. Witnesses heard were Reed Larson, National Right-to-Work Committee, Washington, D.C.; William L. Gatz, who represented the Council of State Chambers of Commerce; and a panel of the following: Thomas E. Shroyer and Harry F. Browne, both of the American Retail Federation; Prof. Michael Y. Sovern, Columbia University Law School; and Prof. Joseph R. Dempsey, S.J., University of Detroit.

Hearing's continue tomorrow.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Committee on Public Works: Special Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution concluded its series of hearings to receive testimony on progress made under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, after receiving testimony from Nicholas Johnson, Maritime Administrator, A. J. Von Frank, Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc.; Dr. Bertram C. Raynes, Rand Development Corp., Cleveland; and a panel composed of the following: Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources; Louis S. Clapper, National Wildlife Federation; Daniel A. Poole, Wildlife Management Institute; Philip A. Douglas, Sport Fishing Institute; Charles H. Callison, National Audubon Society; and Robert T. Dennis, the Izaak Walton League of America.

MUSEUMS

Committee on Rules and Administration: Subcommittee on the Smithsonian Institution held hearings on S. 1310, to expand the activities of the Smithsonian Institution in cooperative undertakings to improve museum resources, with testimony from Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian; John Nicholas Brown, Regent of the Smithsonian; John Nicholas Brown, Regent of the Smithsonian; Joseph A. Patterson, director of the American Association of Museums; Edgar P. Richardson, director, Winterthur Museum, Wilmington, Del.; John H. Kerr, director, Huntington Galleries, Huntington, W. Va.; William N. Richards, who represented Dr. S. K. Stevens, both of the Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission; and Miss Janet R. MacFarlane, director, the Albany Institute of History and Art.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

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June 28, 1965 June 25, 1965 89th-1st; No. 115

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittees approved agricultural appropriation bill and intergovernmental relations bill. House committee approved wheat title of farm 11.

SENATE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments this bill, H. R. 8370. p. D579
- 2. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 602, to expand the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act so as to increase the authorization from \$100 million to \$200 million, raise the limitations on Federal loans and grants for single projects from 5 million to \$7.5 million, make the interest rate the average rate payable to the Treasury rather than the average on long-term Government obligations; provide for fish and wildlife facilities; provide for affirmative committee action to accelerate projects, etc. pp. 14271-2
- 3. MATER PROJECTS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1229, to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish-wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multi-purpose water resource projects. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14276-80

- 4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments S. 561, the proposed Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1965. p. D579
- 5. POVERTY. Sen. Nelson submitted, for himself and others, an amendment to S. 1759, to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. pp. 14235-6
- 6. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Murphy inserted a Calif. Legislature resolution urging Congress to give the necessary and adequate support to the continuance of the agricultural conservation program and the Soil Conservation Service." p. 14258
- 7. EDUCATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted a letter supporting his GI education bill. p. 14258
- 8. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Mondale stated, "We must not fail to find the way to permit our family farmers to operate on a business-like basis, with an adequate return on labor and capital," and inserted tables showing farm operating figures. pp. 14262-8
- 9. WATER. Sen. Kennedy, N. Y., inserted an article, "Water Ration in Northeast a Possibility." pp. 14268-9
- 10. RECESSED until Mon., June 28. p. 14309

HOUSE

- 11. APPROPRIATIONS. Received (June 23) supplemental appropriation estimates for the Labor Department as follows: \$126,070,000 for manpower development and training activities; and \$1,968,000 "to permit expansion of farm labor employment activities so that the Secretary of Labor may more quickly and accurately determine the need for temporary entry into the United States of foreign agricultural workers to aid in the planting and harvesting of crops." (H. Doc. 211)
- 12. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee "approved the wheat title on H. R. 7097," the farm bill. p. D580

ITEM IN APPENDIX

13. FARM LABOR; FOOD PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Talcott stating that "the manmade disaster caused by the withdrawal of competent labor is the true basic cause" of increased prices for food and inserting an article. "Food Prices--Where They're Headed." pp. A3345-6

BILL INTRODUCED

14. ASC COMMITTEES. S. 2206 by Sen. Monroney, to extend certain benefits of the Annual and Sick Leave Act, the Veterans' Preference Act, and the Classification Act to employees of county committees established pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JUNE 28:

Farm bill, S. Agriculture. Extension of poverty program, S. Labor. Foreign AI'd authorization, conferees (exec). Continuing resolution, H. Appropriations (exec).

The idea of world community is sound. Therefore it can become popular. The idea of the rampant nation-state is no longer und. Therefore popularity cannot save it.
One day's work will not insure one world's

future. Nor will the dedication of each of us for a month, or for a year, be sufficient to bridge the gap between the turbulent today

bridge the gap between the target and the tranquil tomorrow.
Yet, no man can fail to influence the future. The work of every person of peace is a positive force for peace. It is not our leaders who determine the course of history. They can but guide as we command. are at the source of command.

Our influence can reach up only as it reaches out. We can reach out only in the measure of our wn devotion.

Our world is what we have been. It will be what we

be what we are.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business.

AMENDMENT OF SMALL RECLAMA-TION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will resume the

consideration of the bill.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the Small Reclamation Projects Act has proved itself a most desirable supplement to Federal reclamation law. As of June 20, 1965, applications had been received and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and Congress for 33 separate projects, involving loans estimated at over \$80 million, and 2 applications for loans of over \$600,000 are now pending before the Congress. Two applications totaling nearly \$5.3 million have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and will be submitted to the Congress in the near future, and 3 additional applications involving loans of over \$7.6 million are under consideration by the Department. With favorable action on the pending applications, over \$93.2 million of the original \$100 million authorized for this program in 1956 will have been committed, leaving only about \$6.8 million for future loans. However, 17 local agencies are actively working on loan applications involving over \$40 million.

The important statement in this summary, for the purposes of this body, is that of the \$100 million originally authorized, only about \$6 million is uncommitted, and there are loan applications totaling over \$40 million, with others undoubtedly on the way. Unless this bill is passed, the whole small reclamation program will shortly end.

The idea of a Small Reclamation program was born in a National Reclamation Association resolution in 1946. It took 10 years to translate that resolution into public law. There was doubt on the part of some Members of Congress that

the plan was workable. It was finally given a chance because there was obviously a "no man's land" in our western reclamation development, and all were agreed that neither the western reclamation States, nor the Nation, can afford underdevelopment of any part of our water resources.

Irrigation by Anglo Saxons was introduced in America by the Mormon pioneers. That was over 115 years ago. Almost immediately after arrival in Utah. groups of Mormon pioneers joined together to build ditches and to construct small irrigation dams. As other Western States were settled and developed, small irrigation ditch groups and companies began to develop small irrigation projects, each of them monuments of private cooperative initiative.

Naturally the easy projects were developed first. Then the settlers began to work on those where the water was harder and more expensive to divert.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 made possible the vast projects which have turned water onto millions of arid acres, and built community after community in the West. But left undeveloped were the smaller projects which fell outside the conventional reclamation program, and it gradually became evident that these smaller projects, like their larger counterparts, could not be developed without some Federal financial asistance. Small Reclamation Projects Act has been the answer.

Enactment of this legislation has made it possible for local water users and small ditch companies to combine their efforts, talents, and investments with Bureau of Reclamation know-how and financing to broaden our water resource development. The program has been a success.

But experience has shown that improvements are needed to increase the scope and effectiveness of the program and to bring it more nearly into line with related water programs. This bill is intended to do this. It is a good bill, worked out in cooperation with representatives of the National Reclamation Association, and unanimously reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

S. 602, as amended by the committee, would change the act as follows:

First. Increase the authorization for funds available for the loan and grant program from \$100 million, as at present, to \$200 million. The overwhelming proportion—approximately 98 percentplus-of the funds to date have been used for loans which will be repaid in full.

Second. Raise the limitation on loans or grants of Federal funds for single projects from \$5 million, the present limit, to \$7.5 million.

Third. Make the interest rate that payable by the Treasury, as provided in the Water Supply Act of 1958, instead of that of the average annual yield on longterm Government obligations; interest on loans currently outstanding would be revised retroactively to this rate.

Fourth. Incorporate into the Small Reclamation Projects Act provisions for establishing recreation and fish and wildlife facilities at projects aided by the act. These provisions are substan-

tially comparable to those of S. 1229, the administration bill for participation by local entities of certain of the costs of recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities at Federal reclamation projects. The House has agreed to the conference version of this bill, and the Senate will consider it shortly.

Fifth. Authorize as a loan an advance of up to one-half of the funds required for a project investigation, preparation of an application, and meeting other conditions precedent to the granting of a loan.

Sixth. Provide for affirmative action by the Senate and House Interior Committees to accelerate appropriation for approved projects.

Mr. President, full water resource development is the key to tomorrow. To serve the national interest properly we must use imagination, resourcefulness. and tenacity to develop every source of water available to us. There are numerous opportunities for the development of new small sources of irrigation water, and for the rehabilitation and betterment of existing irrigation projects through the Small Reclamation Projects Act. It offers us the type of cooperative local-Federal project which is most desirable. It has its roots in local initiative and local management, but it is made feasible through Federal technical and financial assistance.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. out objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS-SMALL IN NAME ONLY

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, gives me great pleasure today to ask the Senate to approve S. 602, legislation to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. I similarly supported the original Small Reclamation Projects Act which has proved to be so highly successful and desirable over the years. I am a cosponsor of S. 602, as I was of similar legislation in the two prior Congresses.

Utahans have reaped considerable benefit from the Small Reclamation Projects Act. Within the State we have five projects completed and three additional ones under construction. Two of these should be finished this year.

The act which has been in affect since 1956, however, does need to be modernized and extended. The amendments proposed in S. 602 have the support of and were recommended by the National Reclamation Association.

Appropriations of \$100 million were authorized in the original act for small projects. The program is rapidly approaching that ceiling and legislation is needed to increase the total limitation on appropriations to \$200 million. would be accomplished by S. 602.

Other significant changes recommended by the National Reclamation Association and incorporated into S. 602

Increase the limits of Federal participation per project from \$5 million to \$7.500,000;

Change the interest formula to bring it into conformity with the Water Supply Act of 1958, the rate presently being applied by Congress to Federal water resources programs;

Permit the Secretary of the Interior to advance funds to the local organiza-

tion for project planning;

And permit the congressional committees to reduce the 60-day waiting period for a specific project by resolution of both committees.

S. 602 also would include recreation as an authorized function eligible for grants, and would provide for the same cost-sharing treatment of recreation and fish and wildlife aspects of projects constructed under the Small Reclamation Projects Act as for those constructed under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. The bill also makes several minor clarifying changes.

The entire group of amendments is of significant value in expanding and making more workable the Small Reclama-

tion Projects Act.

Irrigation has made possible the development of Utah and the West, beginning in 1847 when the Mormon pioneers first arrived in the Salt Lake Valley and began building irrigation ditches and constructing small dams. Irrigation companies were formed and cooperative irrigation projects built, and these local irrigation companies still continue their immensely important role in our Western States civilization. In more recent years the Bureau of Reclamation has engineered and built huge dams and vast, regional reclamation projects not possible through local or even regional enterprise. But the need remains for continuing local development of new small sources of irrigation water and the rehabilitation and betterment of existing systems. The highly successful small reclamation projects programs is making this possible by combining local initiative with Federal financing and technical assistance. The local companies are responsible for planning, building, operating, and maintaining the system and for repaying the loan with interest.

In the rapidly growing West we must continue to develop every source of water available to us, with the help of both the regular program of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Small Reclamation Projects Act and through other local, State, and Federal programs. The strengthening of the Small Reclamation Projects Act through the proposed legislation is an important part of that pattern.

I urge the Senate's prompt approval of S. 602

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Colorado. I express my appreciation to the Senator from Colorado for his statement, which indicates, I believe, that there is unanimous support for the bill on the part of not only the Senators from the West, but all of the committee.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I join the junior Senator from Utah [Mr.

Mossl and the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. Bennett] in supporting the bill.

It strikes me that the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 is one of the most productive measures we have been able to put into legislation. This updating of that act would be very helpful.

I wonder if the Senator would mind if I had my name added as a cosponsor. Mr. MOSS. I would be happy to have

the Senator listed as a cosponsor.

I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Dominick | may be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Utah.

I hope that we shall move this forward rapidly.

Mr. MOSS. I appreciate the state-

ment of the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the

third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 602) was passed.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 336), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF MEASURE

Purpose of S. 602, which is sponsored by Senator Moss for himself and 14 other Senators of both parties, is to broaden and strengthen the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (Public Law 984, 84th Congress, as amended by Public Law 85-47, found in 43 U.S.C. 442a, et. seq.). This act was designed to encourage State and local participation in the development and improvement of reclamation projects in their own localities. It has been outstandingly successful in accomplishing this purpose.

S. 602, as amended by the committee, would

change the act as follows:

1. Increase the authorization for funds available for the loan and grant program from \$100 million, as at present, to \$200 (The overwhelming proportion approximately 98 percent-plus—of the funds to date have been used for loans which will be repaid in full.)

- 2. Raise the limitation on loans or grants of Federal funds for single projects from \$5 million, the present limit, to \$7.5 million.
- 3. Make the interest rate that payable by the Treasury, as provided in the Water Supply Act of 1958, instead of that of the average annual yield on long-term Government obligations; interest on loans currently outstanding would be revised retroactively to this rate.
- 4. Incorporate into the Small Reclamation Projects Act the substance of the provisions of S. 1229, the administration bill for participation by local entities of certain of the costs of recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities at Federal reclamation This measure has passed both Houses of Congress and now is in conference.
- 5. Authorize as a loan an advance of up to one-half of the funds required for a project investigation, preparation of an applica-

tion, and meeting other conditions precedent to the granting of a loan.

6. Provide for affirmative action by the Senate and House Interior committees to accelerate appropriation for approved proj-

LEO M. MONDRY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 244, S. 321.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill

will be stated by title.

The Legislative Clerk. A bill (S. 321) for the relief of Leo M. Mondry.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there

objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, a

parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, is the Senate still in the morning hour?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business has been concluded.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak without regard to the rule of germane-

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADEQUACY OF FISCAL YEAR 1966 MILITARY BUDGET

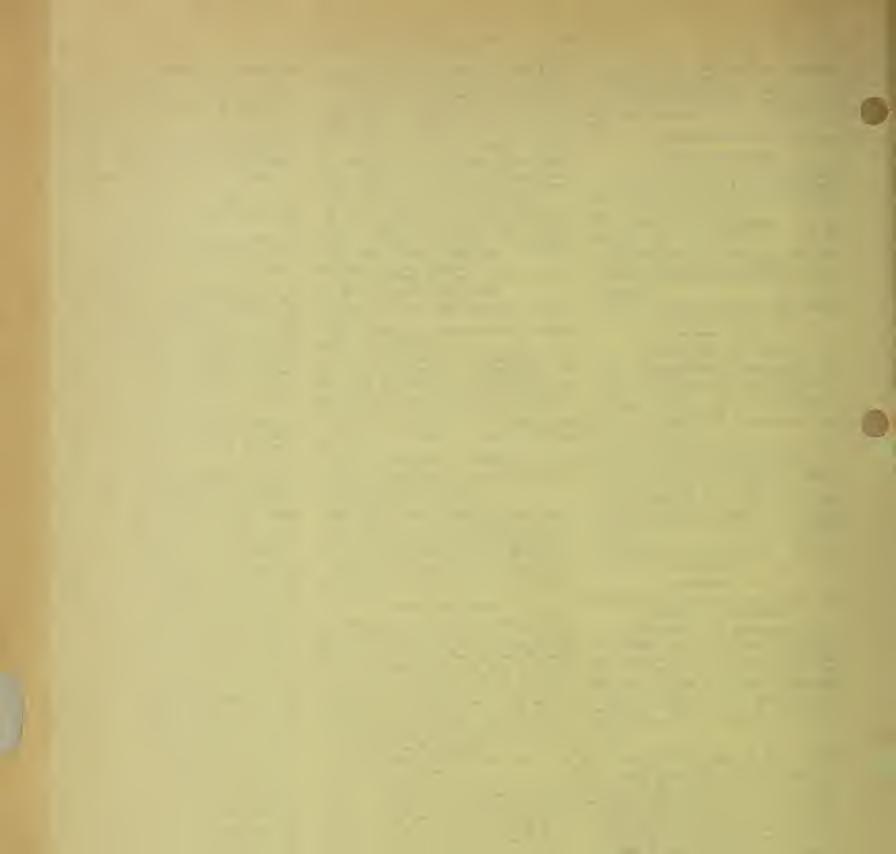
Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, it was my original intent to make this statement during the discussion of the military construction authorization bill. However, the delay in bringing that bill to the floor, coupled with the special responsibility that I feel in connection with this matter, prompts me to make

The \$1.7 billion which the military construction bill authorizes for buildings and other facilities will, of course, contribute to the overall efficiency of our Military Establishment. However, that bill does not provide for the men, machines, arms, ammunition, supplies, and other tools of war which are vital and essential to actual combat. Such funds would be covered by other legislation. A great part of these funds would be contained in the major military appropriation bill.

Based upon a careful and extensive study and analysis over a period of several months I am compelled to suggest to the Senate and to the decisionmakers in the Pentagon that it is now time to re-examine the entire fiscal year 1966 defense budget for the purpose of insuring that funds will be available to meet our defense requirements, including our stepped-up activities in Vietnam and our peacekeeping operations in the Dominican Republic.

The fiscal year 1966 budget was developed during the summer and fall of 1964. The fiscal year 1965 budget under which





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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to postpone wheat referendum. House received conference report on cigarette labeling bill.

HOUSE

- 1. WHEAT. Passed without amendment H. R. 9497, to permit postponement of the wheat referendum until 30 days after the current session of Congress ends. p. 14956
- 2. CIGARETTE MABELING. Received the conference report on S. 559, the cigarette labeling bill (H. Rept. 586). pp. 14951-2
- 3. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6453. pp. 14953-6
- 4. WATER SHORTAGE. Rep. McCarthy suggested diversion of Hudson-Bay bound rivers into the Great Lakes, and Rep. Resnick recommended his bill, H. R. 9459, authorizing loans, etc., to relieve the water shortage. pp. 14957, 14978
- 5. HOUSING. Rep. Perkins spoke in favor of grants for rural housing and inserted

an article, "The Rural Housing Grant Program: A History of Its Accomplishment." pp. 14963-5

- 6. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9022, to amend the law authorizing aid to education in Federally impacted areas (H. Rept. 587). p. 14982
- 7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The majority leader announced that there will be no business today and that the House will adjourn until Tues., when the voting-rights bill will be taken up. p. 14950

SENATE

8. RECLAMATION. Pursuant to a motion by Sen. Ellender (June 25) to reconsider the passage of S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, the bill was recalled and passed after adopting an amendment by Sen. Mansfield to delete language in the bill with respect to computation of interest rates on projects already constructed (pp. 14922-3). See Digest 115 for other provisions of the bill.

A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments S. 34, authorizing the Garrison diversion unit of the Missouri River Basin project; and S. 1088, authorizing the Touchet division, Walla Walla project, Ore. and Wash. p. D603

- 9. RICE. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging Congress "to restore and continue the financial support of the rice research program." pp. 14893-4
- 10. ANIMAL DISEASE. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging Congress "to construct an animal-proof fence along the international border between the United States and Mexico in California...in order to eliminate the crossing of the border by rabid animals" p. 14894
- 11. 4-H CLUB WORK. Sen. Stennis inserted a Kans. 4-H Foundation citation to Sen. Carlson in recognition of his service to 4-H Club youth work. pp. 14899-900
- 12. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Hart stated that he intended to submit an amendment to the USDA appropriation bill to "restore \$2 million cut by the House--money which would add to the school lunch program special help for schools in acutely needy areas." pp. 14903-5
- 13. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Gruening inserted an editorial critical of the lifting of suspension on aid to Egypt. pp. 14910-11
- 14. FARM LABCR. Sen. Williams, N. J., inserted articles and letters which he stated he hoped would "put to rest the myth that the rise in food prices is attributable to the ending of the importation of foreign workers or a lack of American farmworkers to harvest our Nation's crops." pp. 14911-14
- 15. STRIP MINING. Sen. Nelson inserted an article, "Kentucky Strip Mining. Mountaineers Say It Kills Their Land." pp. 14914-15
- 16. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Moss discussed the importance of conserving our natural resources listing the role of the various agencies of this Department. pp. 14924-30

velt proposed a trusteeship, international in character, for all of Indochina. He forewarned then—and read his warning—20 years ago, that Asia would become the war area of the world unless steps were taken to prevent the development of the conflict that would end in war

It might very well be that out of a suggestion such as I make today, an expansion of the suggestion could be developed within the Security Council and they might work out a format for a temporary trusteeship under the jurisdiction of the United Nations until the people could be prepared for self-government, and self-determination could be expressed by them through a free ballot.

Quite possibly the sending of a peace force, and the effort to negotiate through a reconvening of the Geneva Conference could both be proposed. They are not in-

consistent.

OBLIGATIONS TO SOUTH VIETNAM SECONDARY TO THOSE OF U.N. CHARTER

What about our obligations to South Vietnam? They are secondary to our obligations to the United Nations Charter.

But there is nothing in what I have discussed that would be inconsistent with our commitment of support to South Vietnam.

Article 51 of the charter affirms the right of individual or collective self-defense—until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

That is my answer to the excuse given by some of the apologists for the war in Vietnam, that, after all, we are in with South Vietnam on what we consider to be a self-defense operation, and that, therefore, the Security Council has no right to intervene. That is not so Mr. President.

The charter is crystal clear and unequivocal on the point. If the Security Council would not act, it would follow that the United Nations as a whole would have the residual power to act as the authority to move in at any time that it might will to move in.

My plea is it ought to move in. It ought to have moved in 2 years ago. It is long overdue. But better now than not moving in at all, for if no effort is made to try to bring the war to an end by the intervention of multilateral peacekeeping forces in the war, that war will lead, in my judgment, to a third world war holocaust, and it will become nuclear in nature, out of which there will be no survival of the United States of Russia, and many other nations will be in shambles.

That is why it is such a solemn hour in history. That is why I think we have such a moral obligation to history to return to the great moral principles the United States espouses, to the un-

answerable ideals we have taught. That is why I believe we must reverse our course, go to New York, call for an extraordinary session of the United Nations, and make our formal petition for multilateral jurisdiction, under the procedures of the United Nations, to maintain peace in southeast Asia.

As I have said, there is nothing in what I have discussed that would be inconsistent with our commitment of support to South Vietnam.

If the Security Council declines to take jurisdiction, or if it fails to take action that effectively stops the war, the United States is free to come to the support of South Vietnam, just as other nations are free to come to the support of North Vietnam. Remember that China and the Soviet Union have the same right to come to the aid of North Vietnam unless and until the U.N. takes what the President called effective action to stop the war. But, unfortunately, if our course becomes everyone's answer, the result is total war.

We can continue to help South Viety nam until the U.N. acts to restore peace. But let us not forget that our 1954 commitment to South Vietnam was no treaty, and it pledged only American aid in the form of goods. Even that was to be in return for certain actions on the part of the South Vietnam Government, actions which it has not to this day ever carried out. Our commitment was contained, not in a treaty, but in a letter from our President to President Diem, and it extended our foreign aid "provided your Government is prepared to give assurances as to the standards of performance it would be able to maintain in the event such aid were supplied."

The Government of South Vietnam has been unable to fulfill its obligations. Yet we have gone infinitely beyond our obligation, into cobelligerency. By so doing, we have become involved in a situation that brings us under those provisions of the United Nations Charter, to which we are treatybound.

Until we carry out our obligations under that treaty, we do not practice what we preach. And until we carry out those obligations, we cannot expect to enlist the respect or support of those nations of the world whose respect is vital to the future security of our own Nation.

Yes, I know that three Presidents have followed our current unilateral policy. That is supposed to end the debate. But what is proved is only that the policy has been a colossal failure. It has not worked, it is not working, and it is not going to lead us anywhere but into more war.

On the Saturday night before the election in 1964, after I had closed my participation in that election with a major speech in my home town, I received a telephone call from one of the most brilliant advisers of the late President Kennedy. He had spoken elsewhere in my State. He was some miles away. He asked if he could come to see me, even though it was late at night, stating that he had to catch a plane early the next morning out of Portland.

I said, "By all means, come." He said, "There is something I must tell you."

He came to my home and, after the salutations, he said, "You must be a very lonely man." I said, "I am not lonely. Why should I be lonely?" He said, "If you are not lonely, you must be discouraged." I said, "I am not discouraged. Why should I be discouraged? I may be a little disillusioned, but I am neither lonely nor discouraged."

I said, "Why should I be discouraged?" He said, "Because of the position you have taken on foreign policy." I said, "I want you to know, Mr. Ambassador, that I am anything but lonely or discouraged, because there are millions of Americans who stand with me, and I am satisfied that, in due course of time, my Government will understand it, too."

He then told me he had been sent by the late President Kennedy to Vietnam to make a confidential study of the situation in Vietnam, because, as he said, the President was disturbed. He made his study. He said, "Senator, that study yerified the positions you have taken many times on South Vietnam in your many speeches."

A couple of weeks ago, before I prepared a certain memorandum that I have been asked to prepare dealing with my position on the United Nations aspect of the war in Asia, I called that individual and recalled for him our conversation in the living room of my home in Eugene, Oreg., on the Saturday night before election. I said:

I want to know to what extent you have modified the views you expressed to me on that evening.

He said:

Senator, I am not going to express my views to the same vigorous extent that you from time to time express your views, but I want you to know I completely agree with your conclusions.

That was reassuring. I mention it, Mr. President, because these are dark hours in which it is very important, in this historic debate, that the American people understand that it is not true that only a few of us are opposed to the present procedures our Government is following. There is rising day by day increasing support within the body politic of this country, urging that our Government proceed to make use of every form of procedure available to it with the presentation of this threat to the peace of the world, within the rules of law and the procedures that are now available under the Charter of the United Nations, as I have sought to outline them today.

Although it is said that what we are doing is carrying out the commitment of three Presidents, the fact is that that does not end the debate. Although it is supposed to, in the minds of some persons, it does not end the debate to say, "Oh, but the President is for this." Under this Government of ours, and under our system of checks and balances, we have a trust to express disagreement with the President when we think he is wrong. I believe the President is so greatly wrong in the procedures he is following in handling this threat to the peace of the world that I shall continue to express my disagreement with him as long as the ugly facts remain what they are at the present time.

What is proved by the argument that three Presidents have committed themselves to this policy? Only that the policy has been a colossal failure. It has not worked. It is not working. It is not going to lead us anywhere but into more war.

In July 1954, the chief of the U.S. military aid mission in Saigon declared:

The war in Indochina can still ke won without bringing in one single American soldier to fight.

The Vietnamese have ample manpower and even today outnumber the enemy by 100,-000 with superior firepower at least in a ratio of 2 to 1, and probably more. And we are ready to assist them in training an adequate national army for the security of their homeland

Only 2 years ago, the Secretary of Defense told us that 1965 was the year in which American soldiers could come home.

This sounds like the prediction the French military made for so many years as the French people lost the flower of its manhood in the Indochina war, with approximately 290,000 casualties—more than 90,000 fatalities.

The French people finally answered its Government at home.

I seek to avoid such a thing happening in my own country. However, I am satisfied that as our casualties mount, and irrespective of the spectacular military victories our forces may win, nevertheless, we shall be bogged down for decades to come in Asia. Future administrations of our Government will hear from the people of their time, just as the French people made clear to Mendes-France that they demanded that war in Indochina be brought to an end.

Mendes-France wrote a great chapter in French history by ending the war in Geneva in 1954. Instead of French prestige toppling, it is higher today than it has been at any time for decades.

No dissents of the kind I am making will please the opposition in this country that feels we should continue to make war. I must expect to be charged with encouraging the Communists, with encouraging the Vietcong, but I intend to be no party to the shocking war philosophy of certain spokesmen in American politics of recent days who are openly asking for an all-out war effort in Asia, who are asking for a bombing of Hanoi, who are asking for a bombing of China, and who are really asking for the beginning of the third world war.

I said earlier in my remarks that I am satisfied, if we follow such a course of action, that it will mean nuclear war in the not too distant future.

My speeches will not encourage the Communists, for the Communists do not wish to have the nations of the world rally around the banner of the rule of law. For if they do, they know that for the first time they must negotiate and stop their threats to the peace of the world, for they cannot stand up against an organized world of 90 to 100 nations in opposition to their warmaking. However, they will stand up indefinitely against the warmaking of the United States.

I am still waiting for the administration to produce a single responsible military authority to rebut the military advice of a General Marshall, a General Collins, a General Bradley, a General Eisenhower or a General MacArthur, all of whom from time to time have warned their country against the danger of committing American ground forces in a massive war in Asia.

We are on our way to doing that.

I am satisfied that not too many months in the future, if we continue our course of action, there will be a minimum of 300,000 American troops in Asia. I am satisfied that the plans are already prepared and the logistics are already on paper, ready to move a minimum of 300,000 troops into Asia. if China starts to move.

If we continue our course of action, I believe it is a certainty that China will move.

Do these objections raised on this floor to American policy encourage the Communists?

Surely, the entire Communist world must be encouraged that our leading military figures have been so totally wrong about Vietnam, and even more encouraged to know that \$2 billion, 70,000 U.S. troops, the U.S. 7th Fleet, the Tactical Air Force and the Strategic Air Command have all had to be thrown into a war in which the major force of no Communist country is yet on the move. Ho Chi Minh has not even started to move his equipped and ready-to-fight 350,000 troops.

This country, and the entire world, let me respectfully say, stand to gain more from a United Nations jurisdiction over this war than from a continuation of the fighting caused by the escalation of the war. It is in that direction that we must ultimately turn.

Mr. President, as we read the newspapers this morning, we know how that it is no longer a South Vietnamese war, that it has become an American war, with American troops being dropped from the air, with American drops being massed on the ground, and with Amer ican airmen and American naval men conducting aggressive and belligerent attacks, as cobelligerents in a war that tends to become such a serious threat to the peace of mankind, that unless mankind rises up now-through the existing procedures available to it-and calls for the intervention of the rule of law, I fear that in the not too distant future we shall be in world war III.

However, I shall continue to plead for the avoidance of such a catastrophe, as long as there is any hope to substitute peace for war in Asia.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT OF SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956

During the delivery of Mr. Moss' speech on natural resources:

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. MOSS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am about to make a unanimous consent request. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which S. 602, a bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the motion.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed. Without objection, the motion is agreed to and the passage of the bill is reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the third reading of the bill, S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamations and Projects Act, be reconsidered; that a proviso on page 6, line 22 be stricken, and that the bill as amended be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey in the chair). Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President—— The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I was the one who asked for the reconsideration of the passage of the bill, because I felt it was not right to establish the precedent of changing the interest rates on projects already constructed.

As I understand the bill—and I would like to be corrected if I am in error—any landowner with 160 acres or less pays no interest on these projects.

Mr. MOSS. Yes. That is the general rule under long-established reclamation law.

Mr. ELLENDER. And that the repayment period for the loan extends over 40 or 50 years without interest; and that interest is charged only in the event the owner has irrigation land in excess of 160 acres.

Mr. MOSS. Or when the use of water is for other than irrigation, such as domestic, municipal, or industrial purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand, many of these projects are located in areas where the Federal Government has already spent money on a Federal reclamation project to bring water to the area and where the landowner is now paying off that indebtedness, on a no-interest basis, over a period of 40 to 50 years.

Mr. MOSS. That is true in some cases. In others, loans are made to conservancy districts, private groups, or local entities to develop the sources of irrigation water from the beginning. But the rule the Senator has stated applies in any event, and would continue to be applicable to projects currently in operation as well as to new projects.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I have pointed out on many occasions, the farmers of the West have been generously treated by the Government for many years past. I felt it was not correct for us to reduce interest charges on projects that were already in operation and that had been in effect for quite some time.

With the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana, I have no further objection to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Montana that the third reading of the bill be reconsidered, and that a proviso on page 6, line 22, be stricken, and that the bill as amended be passed?

Without objection, it is so ordered, and

the bill as amended is passed.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed the last time.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MOSS. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. MOSS subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement to follow the action which was taken on S. 602, the bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act, during the course of my earlier remarks.

I point out that the action taken today on S. 602 eliminates a proviso from the bill that would have enabled entities which now have a small project loan on which they are paying interest at the rate established by the 1956 act to recompute their interest charges on the basis of the rate established by the Water Supply Act of 1958; thereby many struggling small landowners who are members of small irrigation districts and ditch companies would have saved themselves some much-needed money. I have asked for a computation of the amount involved, and I am informed that altogether there is a total of only approximately \$5 million or so. This \$5 million that would have been saved would be divided among many small entities, and the amount saved on each individual loan would have been relatively small.

But it would have been only equitable to permit the small entities in the West, which have received loans to participate on the same basis as those who have benefited from advancement of Federal funds under the regular reclamation program, under the flood control program, and under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, among other federally aided water resource development programs. The bill, before it was amended, would have made retroactive to Small Reclamation Act projects the same rate of interest enjoyed by projects under these existing laws. retroactive feature has now eliminated.

However, from now on, small project borrowers will be able to participate on the same basis as those who receive funds under other programs, and those who have 160 acres or less will, of course, receive a loan of funds for irrigation purposes without a charge for interest. As I have said, this is in accord with longestablished law. But interest will be charged on loans that would be used for domestic municipal and industrial water supplies, or commercial power.

Mr. President, a small-reclamationprojects bill, similar to the one we have

passed today, was approved by the Senate 2 years ago. It was not acted on by the House. So I, early in January this year, introduced my small-projects bill again. The feature that has now been eliminated was in the original text of S. 602 as it was introduced 6 months ago and as public hearings were held on it. The departments reported favorably on the bill and recommended it. The Irrigation Subcommittee and the full Interior Committee gave full and careful consideration to the measure after the hearings. Not a single witness came before either the subcommittee or the full committee to object to this retroactive provision.

Notice was given by the majority leader last week on the day before S. 602 was called up for consideration in the Senate. The bill was called up in the regular way by motion of the majority leader; it was not taken up on the unanimous-consent calendar. After S. 602 was placed before the Senate last Friday, the discussion on the floor shows that there was no opposition whatever to the interest provision during the regular time for consideration.

Because of certain circumstances, the bill was called back, and this amendment now has been made. I hope that Members of the other body, in their consideration of the bill, will take these facts into account, because the provision is most equitable. Simple justice to the small water users of the West demands it. I deeply regret that it was necessary to sacrifice this equitable provision in order to have the bill moved along.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me once more before he yields to my colleagues, I announce that there will be no further legislative business in the Senate today.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young], without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Senator from Ohio is recognized.

NUCLEAR WAR-LET UNITED STATES SEEK TO AVOID THIS PERIL

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, without a doubt every Senator agrees that the peace of the world is gravely endangered unless the production of nuclear warheads and nuclear bombs by various nations is curtailed or banned by solemn treaties entered into by heads of nations freely and in good faith. We realize the great dangers inherent in the proliferation and increasing production and multiplication of nuclear weapons among nations and recognize that action should be taken to fix limits and enforceable ground rules. This threat to peace-indeed to the very existence of

mankind—is the overriding problem facing the leaders of the world.

I report, Mr. President, two/items which I wrote for my newsletter, one in August 1961, entitled "Armament Races Lead to War," and the other in June 1962, entitled "Danger?—Not by Intent, but Mischance." I repeat what I stated in August 1961:

Americans sincerely hope that definite disarmament agreements, with adequate safeguards, can be achieved. To be effective, such agreements myst include Red China as well as the Soviet Union. For more than 10 years, the world has teetered on the edge of nuclear disaster. As more nations acquire nuclear weapons, the likelihood of war is multiplied. Unless the arms race is stopped, weapons even more terrifying than atomic and hydrogen bombs will be developed. Someday, almost inevitably, they will be used. A war might commence by mischapte or accident rather than by intent. History, since the turn of the century, proves that every arms race has led to war. speak disarmament is easier than to achieve it. We must be prepared for long, often discouraging, negotiations. We must be willing to compromise to end the arms race and reduce cold-war tension.

Again, in June of 1962, I spoke out on this subject saying then, as I say now:

It is significant that Secretary-General U Thant, of the U.N., in a recent statement announced his view that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States would deliberately launch a nuclear war. Nuclear missiles are not weapons of war but are means of indiscriminate destruction. He stated that indiscriminate destruction. He stated that "the risk of war by accident is becoming greater and greater. Both the nuclear giants have rockets ready to be triggered in a few minutes, and the risk of a nuclear warhead leaving the launching pad unintentionally is very great." The small powers of Europe, is very great." The small powers of Europe, such as the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and the larger nations—Italy and France—could contribute to removing distrust and bitterness on the part of the leaders of the Soviet. Union against the Nation. They should. In this manner they would work toward per-manent peace. Unfortunately, these smaller nations, and particularly France and Italy, are seeking to develop nuclear weapons. If they succeed-and France has succeededthen the chance that a nuclear war would be triggered by accident or mischance instead of by design would be greatly increased.

At those times I wrote of the menace to world peace caused by the spread of puclear weapons among nations, a threat that has since loomed much, much larger.

For more than a decade the world has teetered on the edge of nuclear disaster. Vast arsenals of the most devastating weapons made by man have been stockpiled by the Soviet Union and the United States. The list of nations with a potential nuclear capacity grows constantly. Nuclear weapons are no longer a monopoly of the major powers. To-day, five nations, including Communist China, have the capacity to explode nuclear bombs, and a dozen others could develop nuclear weapons within 3 years. At the same time delivery systems are within the budget of any nation that can produce these terrifying weapons.

Weapons of such a devastating nature—weapons which indeed could wipe out the world-cannot be broadly distributed and possessed by diverse nations without vastly increasing the risk of a conflict dreadful beyond imagination.

My view is that atomic war is less likely to be thrust upon us by a hostile dictatorship than through a grimly strange accident touched off by a drunk, a fool, an irresponsible madman, or a militarist bent and determined on war at any price or risk. An all-out nuclear war is far more likely to be touched off by human error than by human intention. With the nationals of more countries handling such lethal weapons, the possibilities of their use by some triggerhappy subordinates are enhanced.

Unless this futile arms race is stopped even more terrifying weapons will be developed and some day, almost inevitably, they will be used. History of the 20th century to this good hour demonstrates that every arms race has eventually resulted in war. We must end this nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union and Red China by definite agreements, with adequate safeguards, before the most terrible of all wars—perhaps the final war—is precipitated. We must find a common language with our antagonists to limit nuclear testing both above ground and underground, and the spread of nuclear weapons.

The longer we wait, the greater becomes the possibility of a war no one wants. Man has outgrown war. Science has made it both impracticable and impossible, if mankind is to endure on this planet. If this nuclear arms race is permitted to continue then inevitably West Germany, Japan, Nasser's Arab Republic, Israel, and other nations will within a few years be detonating nuclear bombs and joining the other powers with nuclear weapons.

Citizens generally know that time and events have turned the Soviet Union from a "have not" nation to a "have" nation. The great changes since Stalin's era have resulted in hostility to the Red Chinese regime, and a direct turn toward the capitalist system and friendship toward the United States and the West. The threat of a nuclear war waged against us by the Russian becomes more remote as time goes on.

Of the many remarks and wisecracks of Nikita Khrushchev, the one which most Americans will probably remember best is his threat "we will bury you." Khrushchev made it crystal clear at the time and afterward that he did not mean war. He said, "I don't mean war. I mean competition. You say your system is the best. We say our system is the best. Let's compete and see which is the best." Khrushchev represents the new order of Russians voted out of power and to affluent retirement instead of being liquidated. This is another illustration of the fact that the Soviet Union, now a "haye" nation, is definitely veering away from Red China, a "have not" nation. Former Senator Barry Goldwater may have been correct in his prediction that 10 years hence Russia would be our ally in any conflict with Red China, which the Senator considered a threat to the peace of the world.

Mr President, in view of the threat posed by the Communist Chinese to the

Soviet Union as well as to the free world, it is very probable that behind the bluster and bombast of Soviet leaders lies an earnest desire to end the increased production of nuclear weapons and to halt the arms race. I assert Soviet leaders know full well there can be no victory in nuclear war, for the spoils of victory would be nothingness. They know we have the retaliatory nuclear capacity to destroy installations and a hundred cities within the Soviet Union and kill many millions of Russian men and women and children in a matter of only hours.

Now is the time to invite the Soviet Union, Red China, England, France and all nations with a potential nuclear capability to join in an effort to formulate a treaty which would halt the spread of nuclear weapons. Just recently former British Foreign Secretary Patrick Gordon Walker, repeatedly recommended that the only way to avoid this dangerous proliferation of nuclear weapons is to create an international organization which would be run by an authority on which the nonnuclear powers would have equal control.

Despite some statements to the contrary, the facts are that the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union have kept their agreements when it was to their advantage to do so. Austria was neutralized and has remained heutral. Laos was neutralized, and open warfare has been avoided there. The limited nuclear test ban treaty was ratified following patient and frequently most discouraging negotiations by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy, and has not been violated by the Communists. Our late great President John F. Kennedy and Averell Harriman will long be remembered by peace-loving people the world over for the signing and ratification of the limited nuclear test ban treaty. In fact, we have conducted more underground tests than has the Soviet Union. The time is at hand to negotiate to amend the limited nuclear test ban treaty to ban under ground nuclear testing. It is to their advantage as well as to ours to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. Such a treaty would be in the national interest of every nation and important for permanent peace in this world.

The sixfold plan recently suggested by the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. Kennedy] is an excellent blueprint for bringing such a treaty to end the proliferation of nuclear warheads and weapons into being and on which to commence conferences by leaders of the world's great nations.

Our President is a man of peace, and I am sure that this problem is uppermost in his mind. I am hopeful that in the near future definite steps will be taken toward exploring the possibility of securing such a treaty, with adequate safeguards.

To speak disarmament is easier than to achieve it. We must be prepared for long, tedious—often discouraging—negotiations. However, the effort must be made. Should it succeed, we will be repaid a thousandfold with relief, with security, with safety, and with the com-

forting assurance that mankind will not commit the final and irrevocable insanity of self-destruction in nuclear war.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. Moss] for yielding to me.

LET US PROTECT OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, in discussing a nation's essentials, the poet Robert Frost observed, "what makes a nation in the beginning is a good piece of geography."

We in the Congress recognize the vital importance of the resources of our own good piece of geography. We recognize the necessity of protecting those resources. The 88th Congress enacted many measures for this purpose. The name applied to the 88th—"The Conservation Congress"—reflects great credit on this body and on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs under the leadership of its distinguished chairman, Senator Jackson.

Additional conservation measures lie before us. These, too, will receive enlightened and prudent consideration. But—for the most part—these measures, like those enacted in the 88th Congress, attack our problems piecemeal. More urgently needed is an examination of our natural resource problem as a whole. We must decide whether the measures we are taking are fully effective in meeting the Nation's need.

Two dynamic forces are placing unprecedented pressure on all our natural resources. The first force is the expansion of population about which so much is being said.

Projections for rates of births, deaths, and immigration indicate that our population will rise from the present 192 million to 245 million by 1980 and perhaps to 350 million by the year 2000. Superimposed on this population expansion is the second force—a constantly rising standard of living. We are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Prosperity is simply a state in which we consume more goods—in which consumption of resources rises per person. And if the goals we have set as a nation are to be realized, the consumption of resources per person must continue to rise steadily.

A parallel trend to a rising living standard is the movement to metropolitan areas. The proportion of our population that is rural is static or declining in terms of natural resources, urban living is much costlier than rural living.

In the past two decades we have reached what may be called a "new plateau" in our need for resource conservation and management. In bygone years, it may have been considered adequate to attack conservation and development problems on an individual resource or a regional basis. But we have now reached a point at which our responsibility is nothing less than the maintenance of sufficient quantity and quality of all our natural resources.

Fortunately, there is a growing understanding in the Nation of the need for conservation.

8, 602

AN ACT



S. 602

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

July 6, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat.
- 4 1044, as amended by 71 Stat. 48 and 49) is further amended
- 5 as follows:
- 6 (a) Amend subsection (d) of section 2 to read as
- 7 follows:
- 8 "(d) The term 'project' shall mean (i) any complete
- 9 irrigation undertaking, including incidental features thereof,
- 10 or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a rehabilitation and
- 11 betterment program for an existing irrigation project, au-

- 1 thorized to be constructed pursuant to the Federal reclama-
- 2 tion laws and (ii) any similar undertaking proposed to be
- 3 constructed by an organization. The term 'project' shall not
- 4 include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of
- 5 which exceeds \$10,000,000: Provided, That no loan or
- 6 grant or combination thereof in excess of \$7,500,000 will be
- 7 made: Provided further, That nothing contained in this
- 8 definition shall preclude the making of a grant not in excess
- 9 of \$7,500,000 in accordance with the provisions of sections 4
- 10 and 5 of this Act, to organizations whose proposed projects
- 11 qualify for the same but which are not applicants for a loan
- 12 under this Act: And provided further, That nothing con-
- 13 tained in this Act shall preclude the making of more than
- one loan or grant, or combined loan and grant, to an orga-
- 15 nization so long as no two such loans or grants, or combina-
- 16 tions thereof, are for the same project, as herein defined."
- 17 (b) Amend subsection (a) of section 4 to read as
- 18 follows:
- 19 "(a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of
- 20 a project which has not theretofore been authorized for con-
- 21 struction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth,
- 22 among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail ade-
- 23 quate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to
- 24 demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to define the
- 25 maximum amount of the loan; shall have been submitted for

- 1 review by the States of the drainage basin in which the proj-
- 2 ect is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c),
- 3 section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887),
- 4 except that the review may be limited to the State or States
- 5 in which the project is located if the proposal is one solely
- 6 for rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project; and
- 7 shall include a proposed allocation of capital costs to functions
- 8 such that costs for facilities used for a single purpose shall
- 9 be allocated to that purpose and costs for facilities used for
- 10 more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the pur-
- 11 poses served that each purpose will share equitably in the
- 12 costs of such joint facilities: Provided, That costs of means
- 13 and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wild-
- 14 life resources shall be considered as project costs and allo-
- 15 cated as may be appropriate among project functions."
- (c) Amend subsection (b) of section 4 by striking out
- 17 the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads
- 18 "and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant
- 19 under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and
- 20 insert in lieu thereof "the project," and by inserting at the
- 21 end of the parenthetical phrase "except as provided in sub-
- 22 section 5 (b) (2) hereof".
- 23 (d) Amend subsection (d), section 4, by adding at the
- 24 end of the first sentence the following: "Provided, That an
- 25 appropriation may be made before the end of the said sixty

- 1 days if both House and Senate committees shall have earlier
- 2 approved the project by committee resolution".
- 3 (e) Amend subsection (a) of section 5 to read as
- 4 follows:
- 5 "(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to
- 6 the organization and the time and method of making the
- 7 same available to the organization. Said loan shall not ex-
- 8 ceed the lesser of (1) \$7,500,000 or (2) the estimated
- 9 total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local
- 10 organization as provided in section 4 (b) and the amount of
- 11 the grant approved."
- 12 (f) Amend subsection (b) of section 5 to read as
- 13 follows: "the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded
- 14 the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of
- 15 the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and
- 16 engineering and other services necessary to the preparation
- 17 of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and
- 18 wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) up to one-
- 19 half the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a
- 20 reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife
- 21 enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) up to one-
- 22 half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or
- 23 facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes
- 24 exclusively; (4) up to one-half the costs of construction of
- 25 joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife en-

- 1 hancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the
- 2 estimated cost of constructing the project which if it were
- 3 constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be prop-
- 4 erly allocable to functions other than recreation and fish and
- 5 wildlife enhancement which are nonreimbursable under
- 6 general provisions of law applicable to such projects."
- 7 (g) Amend subsection (c) of section 5 to read as
- 8 follows:
- 9 "(c) A plan of repayment by the organization of (1)
- 10 the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date
- 11 when the principal benefits of the project first become avail-
- 12 able; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the
- 13 Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the
- 14 contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average
- 15 interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding
- 16 marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor
- 17 callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue,
- 18 and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth
- 19 of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding
- 20 the date on which the contract is executed, on that portion
- 21 of the loan which is attributable to furnishing water service
- 22 or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year
- 23 by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty
- 24 irrigable acres; and (3) in case of any project involving

- 1 an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water
- 2 supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized
- 3 balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as
- 4 determined in (2) above;".
- 5 (h) Add, as a new section, section 8, to read as follows:
- 6 "Sec. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Sec-
- 7 retary may advance to an organization, eligible for a loan
- 8 under this Act, funds up to half the amount required to un-
- 9 dertake project investigations, to prepare the loan applica-
- 10 tions, and to do other work necessary to obtaining of a con-
- 11 struction loan, the funds so advanced to become a part of the
- 12 loan and grant or combination thereof; to be repaid as
- 13 provided in section 5 of this Act, if not otherwise repaid.
- 14 If no loan under this Act is made to the organization and
- 15 no construction (whether or not financed under this Act)
- 16 is performed as a result of such investigations or studies,
- 17 such funds advanced may be nonreimbursable. Funds for
- 18 this purpose shall not be advanced until the local organiza-
- 19 tion has presented its program for these activities for ap-
- 20 proval by the Secretary. If a loan (or advance of funds)
- 21 has been made by another Federal agency for planning with
- 22 respect to a project theretofore or subsequently approved
- 23 for a construction loan under this Act, the Secretary may
- 24 provide from construction funds the full amount necessary

- 1 to repay that loan or advance of funds and such amount shall
- 2 be included as a part of the construction loan under this
- 3 Act."
- 4 (i) Renumber existing sections "8", "9", "10", "11",
- 5 and "12" as sections, "9", "10", "11", "12", and "13",
- 6 respectively.
- 7 (j) Amend section 9 (formerly section 8) to read as

: 1 V=160

- 8 follows:
- 9 "Sec. 9. To the extent not inconsistent with other provi-
- 10 sions of this Act, the planning and construction of projects
- 11 undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all pro-
- 12 cedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and
- 13 Wildlife Coordination Act."
- 14 (k) Amend section 11, formerly section 10, to read
- 15 as follows:
- 16 "Sec. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
- 17 ated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed
- 18 \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, this
- 19 limit to be extended by the amounts of repayment of principal
- 20 received from loans and the amount of nonreimbursable
- 21 expenditures under this Act: Provided, That the Secretary
- 22 shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each
- 23 proposal referred to in section 3, and no contract, except as
- 24 may be necessary under section 8, shall become effective until

- 1 appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific
- 2 proposal covered by each contract. All such appropriations
- 3 shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as
- 4 they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be
- 5 reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided."

Passed the Senate July 1, 1965.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

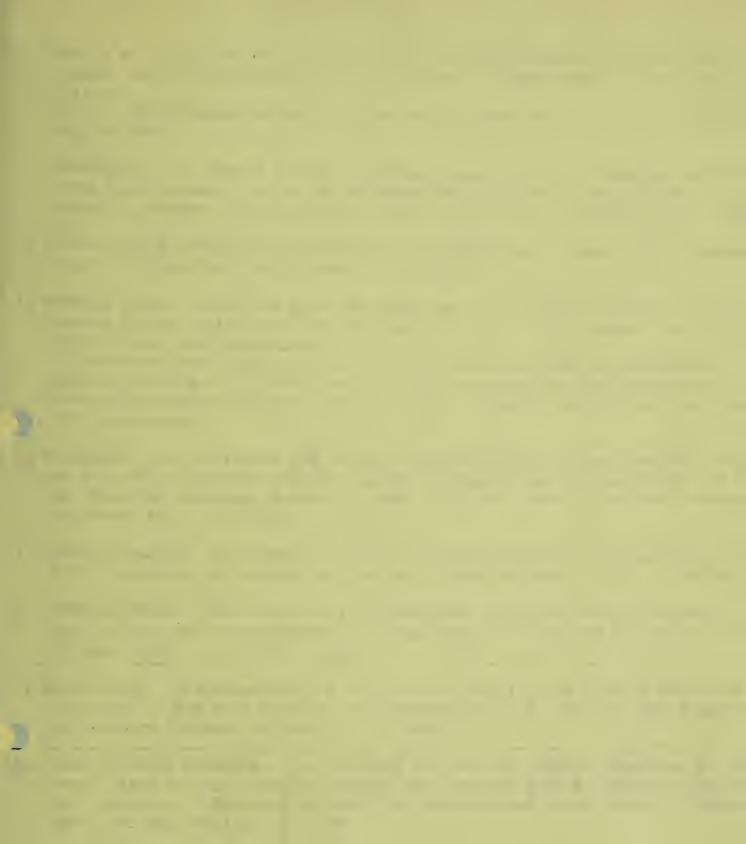


AN ACT

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

July 6, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



AN ACT

August 19, 1965 House

- 2. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to 244 to 150, the conference report on H. R. 7750, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 20228-33). See Digest 152 for items of interest.
 - Rep. Udall commended the Alliance for Progress on its fourth anniversary. pp. 20315-6
- 3. TRANSFORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5401, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20234-5
- 4. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8639. pp. 20233-4
- 5. FOREIGN TRADE. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7969, to correct certain errors in the Tariff Schedules of the U. S. (p. 20228). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5768, to extend for an additional 3-year period (until Nov. 7, 1968) the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk (p. 20228). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.

- 6. RESEARCH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3420, to provide economic growth by supporting State and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise (H. Rept. 817). p. 20322
- 7. FOREIGN SERVICE. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6277, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (H. Rept. 830). p. 20322
- 8. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10586, making supplemental appropriations to HEW for fiscal year 1966 (H. Rept. 818). p. 20322
- 9. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 4851, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. p. D823
- 10. TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 5863, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation. p. D823
- 11. INSECTICIDES; FISHERIES. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 1623, to authorize a continuing study by Interior of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses, and H. R. 23, with amendment, to authorize Interior to initiate a program for the conservation and development of anadromous fish in cooperation with the States. p. D823
- 12. ORGANIZATION; LAWS. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 10104, to codify the general and permanent laws relating to the organization of the Federal Government and to its employees p. D823

- 13. PERSONNEL; MANPOWER. Received a report of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee on current manpower issues in the Federal Government (H. Rept. 816). p. 20322
- 14. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Brock spoke in support of his bill, H. R. 10539, to establish a national water resources trust fund for research and development of water resources and their use. p. 20310
- 15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that H. R. 9567, the proposed Higher Education Act of 1965, will be considered next week. pp. 20299-300
- 16. ADJOURNED unt 1 Mon., Aug. 23. p. 20321

SENATE

17. POVERTY. Passed with amendments H. R. 8283, to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (pp. 20325, 20326-30, 20332-37, 20340-78). Conferees were appointed (p. 20377). The bill amends title III (Special Programs to Combat Poverty in Rural Areas) of the Economic Opportunity Act so as to make clear that prohibition against loans to cooperatives organized for manufacturing purposes does not prevent loans to cooperatives processing dairy products or similar edible farm products; to clarify the authority granted with respect to the types and scope of assistance and the institutions through which assistance may be extended to migrant workers and their families; and to authorize the appropriation of \$55 million for fiscal year 1966 for carrying out the purposes of title III.

Agreed to the following amendments:

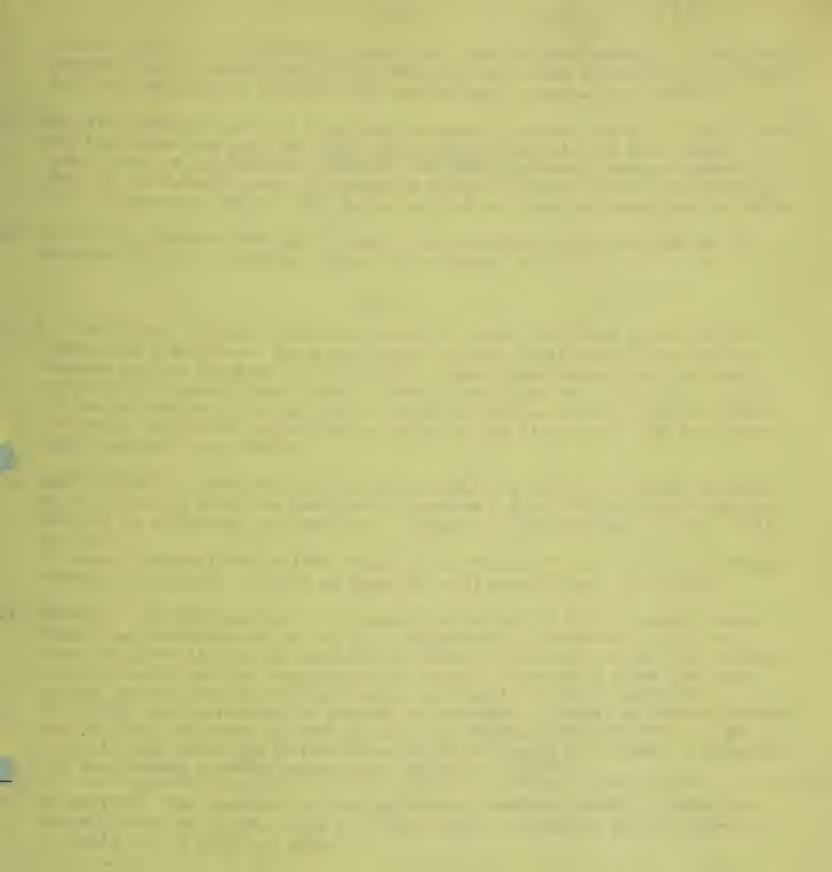
By Sen. McGovern, to assure that benefits under the legislation are distributed equitably between the urban and rural areas. pp. 20353-54

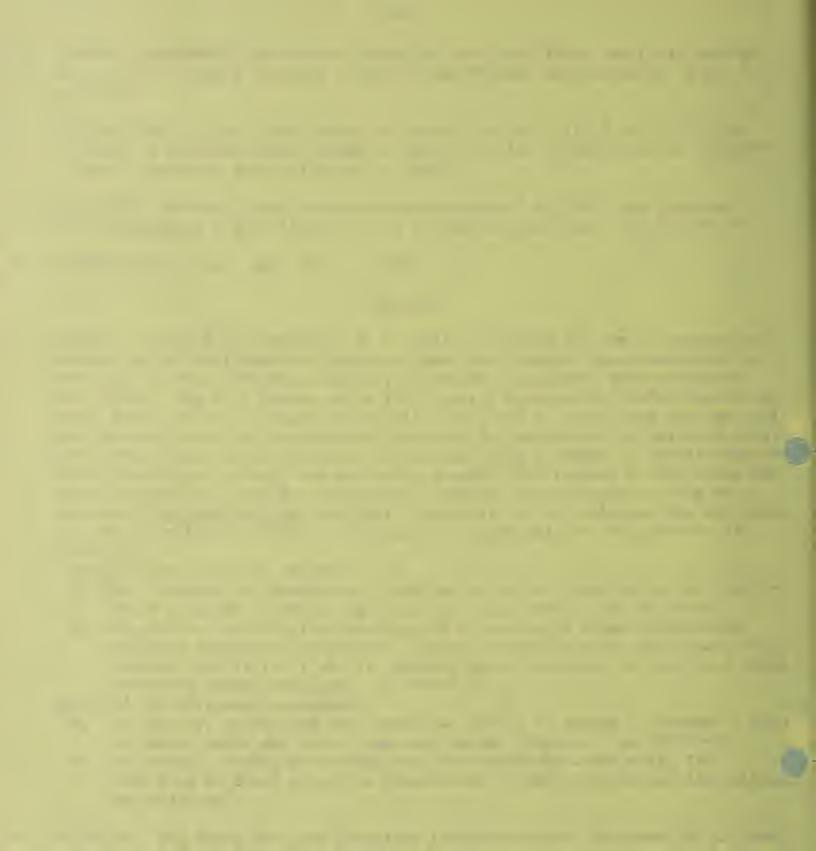
By Sen. Javits, to authorize hearings on a Governor's request regarding proposed contracts, agreements, grants, loans, or other assistance for carrying out titles I and II covering youth programs for urban and rural community action programs. pp. 20354-57

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Prouty, 44-48, and Sen. Dominick, 49-42, to permit a Governor's veto on youth, urban and rural community action programs. pp. 20326-37

- By Sen. Prouty, 35-58, to provide that all functions under title III (relating to rural areas) be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. pp. 20341-46
- 18. STOCKPILE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9544, to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 620,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile (S. Rept. 626). p. 20378
- 19. LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4152, to provide means for expediting the retirement of Government capital in the Federal intermediate credit banks, including an increase in the debt permitted such banks in relation to their capital and provision for the production credit associations to acquire additional capital stock therein, and to provide for allocating certain earnings of such banks and associations to their users (S. Rept. 630). p. 20378





aug. 25,1965

- 12. ALASKAN ECONOMY. Sen. Bartlett inserted a report of the Institute of Business, Economic and Government Research of the Univ. of Alaska on the Alaska economy for 1964, including a review of its agricultural economy. pp. 20878-82
- 13. REES AND CHARGES. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for the payment by soil and water conservation districts and other State and local agencies and farmers, ranchers, and other landowners and operators of part of the Federal costs of furnishing certain technical assistance under the Soil Conservation Act of 1935; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 20850
- 14. CCC GRAIN. Received from GAO a report "on additional costs incurred for farm storage of grain, Commodity Credit Corporation." p. 20851

HOUSE - august 25/1965

- 15. APPROPRIATIONS. Rassed without amendment H. J. Res. 639, the appropriations continuing resolution. The House Appropriations Committee had reported the measure earlier (H. Rept. 856)(p. 21055). Rep. Mahon stated that the resolution "merely extends from August 31 through September 30, existing provisions of law to provide funds for the operation of those agencies of the Government for which the regular appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1966 have not yet been enacted." pp. 20944-6
- 16. LABOR STANDARDS. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10518, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, and to raise the minimum wage (H. Rept. 871). p. 21055

Reps. Roosevelt and Callaway discussed provisions of H. R. 10518, including possible effects of the bill on wages in rural communities. pp. 21021-3

- 17. PROPERTY. The Subcommittee on Government Activities of the Government Operations Committee reported to the full committee with amendment S. 1516, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in federally owned buildings for periods not to exceed 5 years; and without amendment S. 1004, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to make title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies. p. D843
- 18. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4851 (amended), to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. p. D844
- 19. SUGAR. Rep. Nelson spoke in support of his bill which would permit increased marketings of domestic beet and cane sugar during 1965 and 1966. p. 21016

 Rep. Findley inserted a list of the 25 highest Sugar Act payments for the 1963 crop, and stated that the information was furnished to him by this Department. p. 21018
- 20. FARM LABOR. Rep. Race disagreed with Rep. Cederberg as to the shortage of farm labor for Mich. pickle growers. p. 21042
- 21. EDUCATION. Rep. Brademas inserted his address, "Education for an Urban Society." pp. 21043-6
- 22. DAYLIGHT TIME. Rep. Olsen, Mont., expressed his support for legislation which would confine the observance of daylight saving to a standard period from the last Sun. in April to the last Sun. in Oct. p. 21046

23. ECONOMIES. Rep. Henderson stressed the need for achieving economies in Government but stated that "a reduced Federal payroll is not necessarily economical." pp. 21051-3

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 24. ECONOMICS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Annunzio forecasting continuing economic prosperity for the U. S. and inserting an article by Walter Heller, "The Economic Outlook for State-Local Finance." pp. A4777-80
- 25. EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Fraser favoring enactment of the Higher Education Bill of 1965. pp. A4808-9
- 26. FARM WAGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley opposing a proposed bill to blanket farm labor under the minimum wage law and stating that it would result in (1) a rise in food and fiber costs, (2)"devastating consequences" for the workers, and, (3) and much greater costs to commercial farm operators. pp. A4820-3

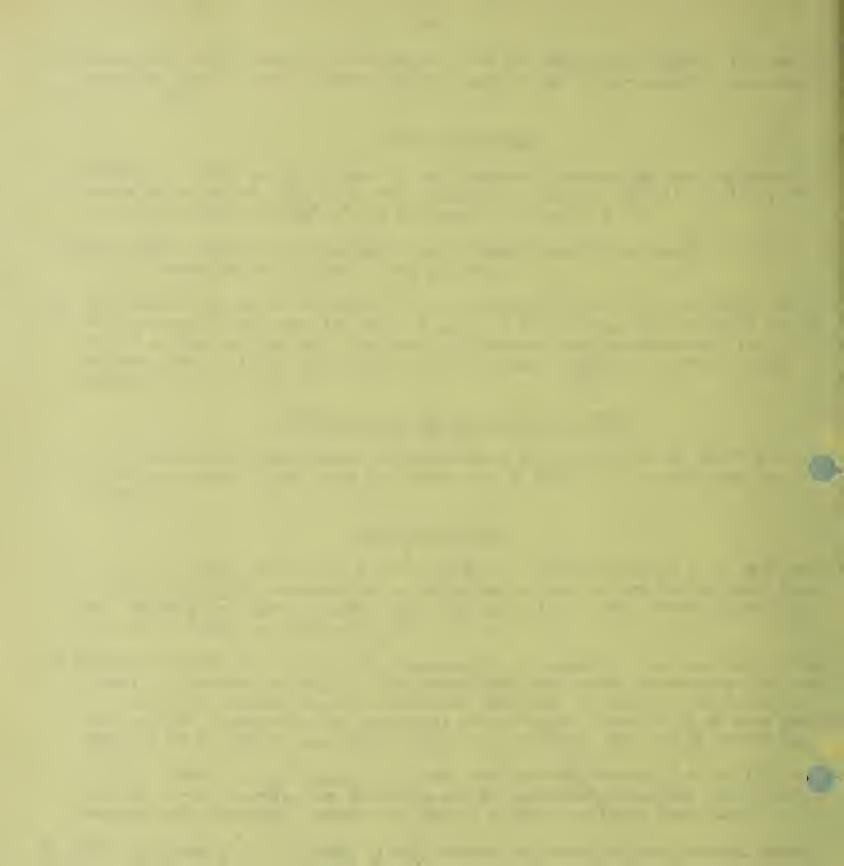
COMMITTEE PRINT RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

27. SUGAR. Statistical information "Selected Data on Sugar Under the Sugar Act of 1948, As Amended by the Sugar Act Amendments of 1962." H. Agriculture Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

- 28. FORESTS. S. 2456, by Sen. Hart, to provide for certain payments to be made with respect to property acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture for National Forest purposes in Gogebic County, Mich.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author pp. 20852-3
- 29. ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 10663, by Rep. Ashlex, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research and development to encourage the use of underground transmission of electrical power and to undertake projects to evaluate and demonstrate the economical and technical feasibility of such transmission; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of author pp. 21050-1
 - H. R. 10665, by Rep. Ashley, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an amortization deduction and an increased tax credit for certain underground electrical transmission lines; to Ways and Means Committee.
- 30. WATER RESOURCES. H. R. 10668, by Rep. Grover, to establish the national water resources trust fund; to Banking and Currency Committee.

 ETOCKPILING.
- 31. FEED GRAINS: H. R. 10671, by Rep. Schmidhauser, to authorize the President to maintain reserve inventories of feeds, and fibers; to Agriculture Committee.
- 32. PERSONNEL. H. R. 10675, by Rep. Broyhill (Va.), to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for inclusion of certain periods of reemployment of annuitants for the purpose of computing annuities of their survivor spouses; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
- 33. RESEARCH. H. R. 10679, by Rep. Karth, a bill for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; to Science and Astronautics Committee.
- 34. URBAN AREAS. H. Res. 545, by Rep. Ellsworth, creating a select committee of the House to study the problems of urban areas; to Rules Committee.



OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (FOR INFORMATION ONLY; NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Sept. 1, 1965
For actions of Aug. 31, 1965
89th-lst; No. 160

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on bill to establish Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Rep. Langen criticized activities of sugar lobbyists. Sen. Metcalf expressed concern over farm income level in Mont.

SENATE

- 1. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment A. R. 5024, to provide for settlement of claims by Government personnel for damage to or loss of personal property incident to their service (S. Rept. 655). p. 21474
- 2. TRADE FAIRS. The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2167, to provide for U. S. participation in the HemisFair 1968 exposition to be held in San Antonio, Tex. p. 1863
- 3. EDUCATION. The Labor and Fublic Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9567, the proposed Higher Education Act of 1965. The "Daily Digest" states that the Committee "amended the bill by substituting therefor the text of an amended version of S. 600, companion bill." p. 1864

- W. RECREATION. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution urging establishment of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Recreation Area, Mich. p. 21474
- 5. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Received a resolution of the National Legislative Conference favoring S. 561, the proposed Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1965. p. 21474
- 6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson submitted an amendment to the farm bill which would "permit a man and wife who owned and operated land individually previous to their marriage to operate the previously owned land independently after marriage under the farm program." pp. 21476-7
- 7. FARM INCOME. Sen. Metcalf inserted a summary of the farm income and expenses of 99 Mont. farm operators which he called "disturbing" but noted that "had it not been for co-op refunds and agricultural program payments, most of the farmers would have been much worse off." p. 21513
- 8. VETERANS' AFFAIRS. Sen. Randolph commended and inserted the testimony of Sen. Yarborough in support of the cold war GI bill. pp. 21511-12
- 9. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Kuchel commended and inserted the testimony of Calif.'s Attorney General Lynch and others in support of legislation to authorize the Lower Colorado River Basin Project. pp. 21531-39

HOUSE

- 10. HOUSING. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6927, to provide for the establishment of a Department of Housing and Urban Development (pp. 21545-7). This bill will now be sent to the President. The bill includes a provision directing the President to undertake studies of the organization of housing and urban development programs within the Federal Government and to provide Congress with the results of such studies together with recommendations regarding the possible transfer of functions and programs to or from the Department.
- 11. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported H. R. 10330, with amendment, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va. (H. Rept. 909), and H. R. 10366, without amendment, to provide for the establishment of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest, Va. (H. Rept. 910). p. 21626
- 12. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4851, to make various amendments to the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956(H. Rept. 894). p. 21626
- 13. AIR POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 306, to amend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from motor vehicles and to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory (H. Rept. 899). p. 21626
- 14. PERSONNEL; ORGANIZATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10104, to enact title 5, U. S. Code, "Government Organization and Employees", codifying the general and permanent laws relating to the organization of the Federal Government and to its civilian employees (H. Rept. 901). p. 21626

AMENDING THE SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT

August 31, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Rogers of Texas, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 4851]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4851) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following

That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended (43 U.S.C. 422a et seq.) is hereby further amended as follows:

(1) In section 1, by striking out "in the seventeen western reclamation States" and inserting in lieu thereof "throughout the United States";

(2) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The term 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000 and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$5,000,000 plus or minus, in any case, such amount as reflects whatever change in costs of construction of the types involved in the project may have occurred between January 1, 1957, and January 1 of the year in which the loan grant, or combination thereof is made as shown by general in which the loan, grant, or combination thereof is made, as shown by general engineering indices:" and by striking out "And provided further," and inserting in lieu thereof "Provided,";

(3) In section 4, by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following: "The costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate

among project functions.";
(4) In section 4, by changing the colon (:) in subsection (b) to a period (.) and

striking out the remainder of said subsection;

(5) In section 5, by striking out the present text of item (b) and inserted in lieu

thereof the following:

"(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or

public recreation; (2) one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir, or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects.";

(6) In section 8, by striking out "Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401),

as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)";
(7) In section 10, by striking out "\$100,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200,000,000".

H.R. 4851 was introduced by Mr. Johnson of California. Identical or similar bills were introduced by Mr. Tunney (H.R. 5594), Mr. King of Utah (H.R. 5666), Mr. Burton of Utah (H.R. 5919), and Mr. Hagen of California (H.R. 7785).

PURPOSE

H.R. 4851, as amended, extends the coverage of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 to the entire United States and provides authority for the appropriation of an additional \$100 million to carry out the purposes of the act. The bill also amends the basic act in certain other respects to recognize changes in costs of construction and bring it more closely into line with recently adopted policies relative to recreation and fish and wildlife.

The success of the small water projects program in stimulating and encouraging local action in water resources development in the West warrants not only an extension of its life but also its extension to the whole Nation to help meet the ever-growing water needs throughout the United States.

This legislation is necessary if the program is to be continued because the amount of \$100 million authorized to be appropriated in the 1956 act is nearing depletion. Over \$80 million has either been appropriated or cleared for appropriation, and loan applications totaling another \$52 million are in various stages of consideration.

In addition, it is most desirable that the policies that have been adopted in recent years, placing new emphasis on recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement in connection with the development of water projects, be made applicable to the projects constructed under this program.

BACKGROUND

The Small Reclamation Projects Act (70 Stat. 1044, 43 U.S.C. 422 a-k) was enacted August 6, 1956. Its purpose is to encourage State and local participation in the development and rehabilitation of small water projects primarily for irrigation. Briefly, the legislation provides for cooperation between the Federal Government and States or local public agencies in the development of small water projects, the principal purpose of which is irrigation. Under this act such agencies can plan, construct, and operate projects and receive substantially the same benefits and financial assistance from the Federal Government that they would receive if the projects were constructed as Federal reclamation projects. Such assistance is provided

in the form of loans and grants by the Federal Government.

The program has served most satisfactorily a very real need in water resource development in the 17 reclamation States and Hawaii. It has permitted the successful implementation, on a Federal-local partnership basis, of some 29 projects which probably would not otherwise have been accomplished or which would have been accomplished only after prolonged delays in obtaining adequate financial assistance. The program successfully complements the regular reclamation program which is primarily geared to larger, more complex, and more costly water resource developments.

The status of projects and loans under this program, as of May 17,

1965, is shown in the following tabulation:

	Organization	Loan	
Const	truction completed:		
I	Bountiful Water Subconservancy District, Utah	\$3, 510, 000)
)	Centerville-Deuel Creek Irrigation Co., Utah	401, 802	3
/	Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, California	3, 877, 670)
1	Goleta County Water District, California	1,626,344 $326,845$	Ł
Ţ	Klamath Basin Improvement District, Oregon	817,993)
Ţ	Pleasant Valley County Water District, California	2,040,000)
Š	San Benito County Water Conservation and Flood Control	2, 040, 000	,
		1, 425, 000)
S	District, California South Davis County Water Improvement District, Utah	570, 933	
7	South Sutter Water District, California	4, 875, 600)
1	Weber-Box Elder Conservation District No. 1, Utah	302, 458	3
	Total completed	19 774 645	-
		=======================================	
	er construction:		
I	Banta-Carbona Irrigation District, California	964, 000	
I	Browns Valley Irrigation District, California	4, 804, 000)
(Cameron County Water Control and Improvement District No.	4 000 000	
т	1, Texas Donna Irrigation District, Texas	4, 600, 000 4, 067, 000	
Ţ	Eastern Municipal Water District, California	4, 980, 000	
1	Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, California sup-	4, 330, 000	′
`	plemental	759, 330)
Ŧ	Hooper Irrigation Co., Utah	1, 163, 000	
J	Jackson Valley Irrigation District, California	-2,378,000)
) I	King Hill Irrigation District, Idaho	696, 700	
	Molokai project, Hawaii	4, 514, 000	
(Orchard City Irrigation District, Colorado	270, 000	
1	Roosevelt Irrigation District, Arizona	4, 620, 000	
2	St. John Irrigating Co., IdahoSanta Ynez River Water Conservation District, California	\$53,000 3,800,000	
	Settlement Canyon Irrigation Co., Utah	1, 104, 000	
	South San Joaquin Irrigation District, California	4, 900, 000	
ĭ	Walker River Irrigation District, Nevada	693, 000)
7	Weber-Box Elder Conservation District No. 2, Utah	811, 000	
	-		•
	Total under construction	45, 977, 030)
A 1.			=
Appli	cations approved and 60 days completed before Congress: Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, California	1, 756, 700	
	Camarillo County Water District, California	4, 800, 000	
	Cassia Creek Reservoir Co., Idaho	2, 498, 000	
	Nevada Irrigation District, California	4, 950, 000)
	-	1 . 00 . = -	-
	Total approved but not under contract	14, 004, 700)
			Ĩ

Organization		
Applications approved and forwarded to Congress: Brown Canal Co., Arizona Kays Creek Irrigation Co., Utah	\$200, 408,	
Total approved and forwarded to Congress		
Total approved and forwarded to Congress		
Applications under consideration in Bureau and Department:	4 = =	000
Hooper Irrigation Co., Utah (supplemental) Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Arizona	455, 4, 834,	300
San Juan Ridge County Water District, California	985,	800
Teel Irrigation District, Oregon	1, 885,	
Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, California	4, 737,	000
Total applications under consideration	12, 897,	
Notice of intent to submit application received:		
Belridge Water Storage District, California	4, 330,	
Central Oregon Irrigation District, Oregon	730,	
Chewaucan Irrigation District, Oregon————————————————————————————————————	800, 4, 800,	
Huntsville South Bench Caual Co., Utah	85.	000
Lake County Flood Control and Water Conservation District,	·	
California	4, 000,	
Malad Valley Irrigation Co., Idaho Melville Irrigation Co., Utah	1, 190, 950,	000
Mitchell Irrigation District, Nebraska	1,240,	000
Mosicr Irrigation District, Oregon	800,	000
North Extension Canal, Idaho	625,	000
North Poudre Irrigation District, Colorado	600,	
Salmon River Canal Co., Idaho	775,	000
Semitropic Water Storage District, California West San Bernardino County Water District, California	4, 800, 4, 000,	000
West San Dernarding County Water District, Camprina	4, 000,	000
Subtotal	29, 725,	
Under active consideration by local entities: 1		
Cameron County Water Control and Improvement District No. 2, Texas	4, 980,	000
No. 2, TexasHidalgo County Water Control and Improvement District No. 5, Texas	4, 500,	000
Subtotal	9, 480,	000
Total in active planning stage	39, 205,	000

¹ May be an incomplete tabulation since it presents only those proposals which have been actively discussed with reclamation representatives.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT

Completed (11)	\$19, 774, 645
Subtotal (11)Under construction (18)	19, 774, 645 45, 977, 030
Subtotal (29)Approved by Congress (4)	65, 751, 675 14, 004, 700
Subtotal (33) Submitted to Congress (2)	79, 756, 375 608, 000
Subtotal (35) Under consideration in Bureau and Department (5)	80, 364, 375 12, 897, 100
Subtotal (40) Notices of intent received (15)	93, 261, 475 29, 725, 000
Subtotal (55)	122, 986, 475 9, 480, 000
Total (57)	132, 466, 475

An examination of this tabulation of projects indicates that the benefits of this program have accrued to only a few States and areas. Primarily, this is because the project costs, except for small amounts allocated to flood control or fish and wildlife, have had to be fully repaid by the water users themselves. Irrigation projects in areas of high elevation and short growing season and low-value crops cannot meet this requirement without financial assistance from a basin account, power revenues, or sone other source.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Many of the proposed amendments to the basic act embodied in H.R. 4851, as introduced, were rejected by the committee. It seemed to the committee that the success of the program in its present form indicates little need for change except to provide additional funds and to update the act with respect to new policies. The committee accepted the proposals in H.R. 4851 which made these changes in the basic act. The ever-growing water problems and needs throughout our Nation prompted the extension of the program to the entire United States. This provision was not in H.R. 4851.

H.R. 4851, as introduced, included language to increase the ceiling on the amount of any loan, grant, or combination thereof from \$5 to \$7.5 million. In lieu of the \$7.5 million ceiling, the committee adopted language which provides an increase or decrease in the \$5 million to reflect changes in costs of construction of the types involved in the project which may have occurred after the passage of the basic act. At the present time this language would provide a ceiling of about \$6 million. It can go up or down in the future.

H.R. 4851, as introduced, included language to redefine the standards for preparation of projects reports. The committee rejected this change in the basic act on the basis that it is unnecessary and might result in inadequate planning. It also included language to exempt loan applications involving Federal participation of less than \$250,000 from the requirement that the Secretary's findings be submitted to the Congress and lie before the committees for 60 days

without disapproval before funds can be appropriated. The committee rejected this proposed change in the basic act, feeling that all loan applications, regardless of the amount involved, should be sub-

mitted to the Congress.

The committee also rejected language in H.R. 4851 to change the interest rate formula applicable to the portion of the loan allocable to irrigation of excess lands, to M. & I. water, or to commercial power. The interest rate formula proposed would reduce the rate applicable under the basic act, as of the present time, by about 1 percent. Justification for the proposed formula was claimed because it is the formula generally used for Federal water projects. The committee sees no reason why the interest rate applicable to loans for locally constructed private projects should be the same as the rate used in establishing the repayment requirements for federally constructed and federally owned projects.

The one other change in the basic act proposed in H.R. 4851, as introduced, which the committee rejected was language providing for advance to an organization of up to half the cost of project investigations and preparation of loan applications. It seemed to the committee that this might encourage study of projects of questionable feasibility, swamp the Department with loan applications, and result

in waste of Federal funds.

ANALYSIS OF AMENDED BILL

The first amendment to the basic act is in its section 1; this amendment will extend the small water projects program to the entire United States.

The second amendment to the act is to its section 2. It redefines the projects which will be eligible for assistance under this program. This amendment also limits any loan, grant, or combination thereof to \$5 million plus or minus an amount which reflects the change in cost of construction of the types involved in the project which may have occurred between January 1, 1957, and January 1 of the year in which the loan, grant, or combination thereof is made, as shown by general engineering indexes. The intention of this language is to recognize the increases that have occurred in the costs of construction subsequent to passage of the basic act in 1956.

The third amendment adds language in section 4 of the basic act to incorporate the policy recently adopted by the Congress for Federal projects that fish and wildlife mitigation costs shall be considered as

project costs and allocated among all purposes.

The fourth amendment deletes from section 4(b) of the basic act a proviso which, because of the new language redefining "project," is no

longer appropriate.

The fifth amendment substitutes new language in section 5(b) concerning the amount of any grant to be accorded an organization. The new language updates the act by incorporating recently adopted cost sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The language provides that the grant, in the case of any project, shall not exceed the sum of (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one half the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated

for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) one half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects.

The sixth amendment updates the citation for the Fish and Wildlife

Coordination Act in section 8 of the basic act.

The seventh amendment, which is to section 7 of the basic act, authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$100 million to carry out the purposes of this small water projects program.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The report of the Department of the Interior on this legislation follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D.C., May 28, 1965.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Aspinall: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 4851, H.R. 5594, H.R. 5666, H.R. 5919, and H.R. 7785, identical bills to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

We recommend the enactment of one of these bills with the amend-

ments suggested below.

The Department of the Interior's program for locally sponsored small reclamation projects has been in existence for 9 years, and the amount of interest shown during this period confirms the desirability of continuing and strengthening this program. These bills are designed to do in several ways. For one thing, it would double the authorized funds for the program from \$100 to \$200 million. It is most urgent that this be done at once, since loans and grants totaling \$79,600,000 have been approved as of April 20, 1965. In addition, local agencies have submitted applications for loans and grants of over \$17,900,000. We are aware of active planning by local agencies on projects which would require loans and grants of approximately \$20 million.

These bills would also raise the limit of any loan or grant thereunder from \$5 million to \$7,500,000 and would permit a greater portion of the funds appropriated to be used on projects whose total cost is between \$5 million and \$10 million. Although projects in excess of \$5 million, but less than \$10 million, can qualify under the act in its present form, the maximum amount of the loan or grant has to be computed as though the total cost of the project were only \$5 million. Since the applicant may be required to contribute up to 25 percent of the loan amount, the practical effect is to prevent use of the full \$5 million loan or grant authorization. Under these bills, it would be possible to make loans or grants up to the full limit of the authoriza-

tion on projects having a total cost in excess of \$5 million.

The bills would change the interest rate on the portion of the loan attributable to furnishing water service or facilities to land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of 160 irrigable acres and on the portion of the loan attributable to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply or commercial power. Under the act in its present form, interest is charged on the basis of the average annual yield on all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a maturity date of 15 or more years. The bills would provide that the interest rate would be determined annually in conformance with the Water Supply Act of 1958.

In conformance with the views of the President's Committee on Federal Credit Programs in its report of February 11, 1963, we recommend that the interest rate adopted for this program reflect the cost of Treasury borrowing required to finance Government loans as measured by market yield. Further, to avoid wide fluctuations that might be occasioned by short-term variations in market yields, the average of market yields over a 3-year period should be utilized.

The bills would also provide authority to make nonreimbursable grants for recreation and would modify present procedures for determining grants for fish and wildlife enhancement. These procedures would be substantially comparable to the cost-sharing procedures established under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. This would not be inconsistent with the administration's proposed Federal Water Project Recreation Act since that act specifically exempts the Small Reclamation Projects Act from its operation. Where nonreimbursable grants of this nature are made under the bills, they would pro tanto reduce the amount available for loan within the maximum \$5 million authorization.

Costs of fish and wildlife mitigation would be project costs under the bills, to be allocated among other project functions. This provision of the bills is consistent with the provisions in this regard of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act bills, S. 1229, which passed the Senate on April 13, and H.R. 5269, which passed the House on May 18.

The bills would introduce an entirely new section (sec. 8), authorizing the Secretary to advance funds up to half the amount required to undertake project investigations, prepare loan applications, and do other work necessary to obtain a construction loan under the act. If no loan or grant is approved under the act, the funds advanced by the Secretary may be nonreimbursable. If a loan or advance of funds has been made for the purpose by another Federal agency, the Secretary may, upon approval of a loan under the act, provide from construction funds the full amount necessary to repay the loan or advance of funds from the other agency.

The bills redefine the standards for project proposals. Under section 4(a) of the act in its present form, a proposal "shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail comparable to those included in preauthorization reports required for a Federal reclamation project." The bills would require that the proposal "shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail adequate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to define the maximum amount of the loan." This change would relieve applicants, whose available facilities for preparing proposals are more modest than those

of the Bureau of Reclamation, of the obligation to prepare proposals as detailed as those prepared by the Bureau. Also, where appropriate, these bills substitute "project" costs for "construction" costs, so that such items as costs for planning and acquisition of rights-of-way may be credited to the proportion of the total costs that the applicant is

required to contribute.

These bills are substantially the same as H.R. 6763 of the 88th Congress. They add, however, the provisions for cost sharing and partial nonreimbursability of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs. They also reiterate in full the provision in section 4(d) of the present act that prohibits any appropriation for a project to be made prior to 60 calendar days from the date on which the Secretary's findings and approval are submitted to the Congress, and then only if, within the 60-day period, neither the House nor the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees disapprove the

project proposal.

Although these bills attempt to soften the effect of section 4(d) by exempting projects where the appropriation would not exceed \$250,000 and by authorizing both the House and Senate committees to adopt a resolution permitting the appropriation to be made before the end of the 60-day period, the restriction is still not consonant with the constitutional principle of the separation of governmental powers or with the efficient performance by the Executive of his administrative responsibilities. The following remarks of the President are particularly appropriate, made on July 17, 1964, when he signed the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, having a provision in

it virtually identical to section 4(d):

"One provision of the bill, however, causes me serious concern, and I request its deletion. The Secretary of the Interior, in administering the program is required, in effect, to obtain the approval of the committee of the House and Senate for each water research grant or contract. Although this legislation is so phrased that it is not technically subject to constitutional objection, it violates the spirit of the constitutional requirement of separation of power between the executive and legislative branches. It is both inappropriate and inefficient for committees of the Congress to participate in the award of individual contracts or grants. Apart from the question of relationship between the executive and legislative branches, the delays which would ensue from the suggested procedure would be detrimental to both scientific research and the timely achievement of the important mission of the legislation."

Accordingly, although we strongly support these bills, we recommend that they be amended to eliminate this restriction (amendment No. 2, below), as well as in several other respects (keyed to H.R. 4851), viz:

(1) On page 3, line 22, change the period to a comma, and add "and by inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase 'except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof.'" This will eliminate a potential inconsistency in the treatment of the costs of acquiring certain lands, where the Secretary shall have made grants to assist the organization in its land acquisition program. The portion of the reservoir area allocable to the recreation and fish and wildlife functions, and adjacent lands required for these purposes will be eligible for grants, while other lands, easements, or rights-of-way required for

the project will continue to be mandatorily obtained with nonloan funds.

(2) On page 3, line 23, amend subsection (d) to read as follows, in its entirety:

"Delete subsection (d), section 4, and reletter subsection (e) as

'(d)'"

(3) On page 2, lines 6 and 9, and on page 4, line 20, change "\$7,500,000" to "\$5,000,000". Where the amount of the funds to be provided by the Government is greater than \$5 million, responsibility for the project should be undertaken directly by the Bureau of Reclamation. Accordingly, the \$5 million limitation in the present act should not be changed.

(4) On page 4, line 17, change "The" to "the" in order to conform

to the format of the rest of the present statute.
(5) On page 5, line 1, change "may equal" to "shall not exceed", in order to conform to the similar provision of lines 19 and 20, page 4.

(6) Delete everything beginning with the word "interest" on page 5, line 24, and ending with the word "acres" on page 6, line 12 of the

bill and substitute the following:

"interest, at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the average of market yields during the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year in which the contract is executed on outstanding marketable public debt obligations having maturities comparable to the term of the loan, and by adjusting such average to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum, on the portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing water service or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres."

(7) On page 7, line 16, delete "and" after "10," and line 17, before "as" insert ", and 12" in order to correct an apparent printing error.

(8) On page 7, lines 21 to 24, change the new language of section 9 to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. To the extent not inconsistent with the other provisions of this Act, the planning and construction of projects undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all procedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the adminstra-

tion's program.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH HOLUM, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends enactment of H.R. 4851, as amended.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956 (70 STAT. 1044), AS AMENDED (43 U.S.C. 422A ET SEQ.)

The purpose of this Act is to encourage State and local participation in the development of projects under the Federal reclamation laws and to provide for Federal assistance in the development of similar projects [in the seventeen western reclamation States] throughout the United States by non-Federal organizations.

Sec. 2. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "construction" shall include rehabilitation and betterment.

(b) The term "Federal reclamation laws" shall mean the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and Acts amendatory thereof or supple-

mentary thereto.

(c) The term "organization" shall mean a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision thereof or a conservancy district, irrigation district, water users' association, an agency created by interstate compact, or similar organization which has capacity to contract with the United States under the Federal reclamation laws.

(d) The term "project" shall mean (i) any complete irrigation undertaking, including incidental features thereof, or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a rehabilitation and betterment program for an existing irrigation project, authorized to be constructed pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws and (ii) any similar undertaking proposed to be constructed by an organization. [The term "project shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$5,000,000: Provided, That any project, the estimated cost of which is more than \$5,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000, may qualify under this Act if the applicant organization is ready, able, and willing to finance otherwise than by loan or grant under this Act all costs in excess of the amount of the loan or grant which would be made under this Act is the estimated construction cost were \$5,000,000: Provided further, That nothing contained in this definition shall preclude the making of a grant not in excess of \$5,000,000 in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this Act, to organizations whose proposed projects qualify for the same but which are not applicants for a loan under this Act: The term "project" shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000 and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$5,000,000 plus or minus, in any case, such amount as reflects whatever change in costs of construction of the types involved in the project may have occurred between January 1, 1957, and January 1 of the year in which the loan, grant, or combination thereof is made, as shown by general engineering indices: [And provided further, I That nothing contained in this Act shall preclude the making of more than one loan or grant, or combined loan and grant, to an

organization so long as no two such loans or grants, or combinations

thereof, are for the same project, as herein defined.

Sec. 3. Any organization desiring to avail itself of the benefits provided in this Act shall submit a proposal therefor to the Secretary in such form and manner as he shall prescribe. Each such proposal shall be accompanied by a payment of \$1,000 to defray, in part, the

cost of examining the proposal.

Sec. 4. (a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has not theretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail comparable to those included in preauthorization reports required for a Federal reclamation project; shall have been submitted for review by the States of the drainage basin in which the project is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c), section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), except that the review may be limited to the State or States in which the project is located if the proposal is one solely for rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project; and shall include a proposed allocation of capital costs to functions such that costs for facilities used for a single purpose shall be allocated to that purpose and costs for facilities used for more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the purposes served that each purpose will share equitably in the costs of such joint facilities. The costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate among project functions.

(b) Every such proposal shall include a showing that the organization already holds or can acquire all lands and interests in land (except public and other lands and interests in land owned by the United States which are within the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary and subject to disposition by him) and rights, pursuant to applicable State law, to the use of water necessary for the successful construction, operation, and maintenance of the project and that it is ready, able, and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction (which portion shall include all costs of acquiring lands, interests in land, and rights to the use of water) as the Secretary shall have advised is proper in the circumstances [:]. [Provided, That the contribution of any applicant organization shall not be required to be in excess of 25 per centum of the costs of the project which, if it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to reimbursable functions under general provisions of law applicable to such

projects.

(c) At such time as a project is found by the Secretary and the Governor of the State in which it is located (or an appropriate State agency designated by him) to be financially feasible, is determined by the Secretary to constitute a reasonable risk under the provisions of this Act, and is approved by the Secretary, such findings and approval shall be transmitted to the Congress. The Secretary, at the time of submitting the project proposal to Congress or at the time of his determination that the requested project constitutes a reasonable risk under the provisions of this Act, may reserve from use or disposition inimical to the project any lands and interests in land owned by the United States which are within his administrative jurisdiction and subject to disposition by him and which are required for use by

the project. Any such reservation shall expire at the end of two years unless the contract provided for in section 5 of this Act shall have been executed.

(d) No appropriation shall be made for financial participation in any such project prior to 60 calendar days (which 60 days, however, shall not include days on which either the House of Representatives or the Senate is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 calendar days to a day certain) from the date on which the Secretary's findings and approval are submitted to the Congress and then only if, within said 60 days, neither the House nor the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee disapproves the project proposal by committee resolution. The provisions of this subsection (d) shall not be applicable to proposals made under section 6 of this Act.

(e) The Secretary shall give due consideration to financial feasibility, emergency, or urgent need for the project, whether the proposal involves furnishing supplemental irrigation water for an existing irrigation project, whether the proposal involves rehabilitation of existing irrigation project works, and whether the proposed project is primarily for irrigation. All project works and facilities constructed under this Act shall remain under the jurisdiction and control of the local contracting organization subject to the terms of the repayment

contract.

Sec. 5. Upon approval of any project proposal by the Secretary under the provisions of section 4 of this Act he may negotiate a con-

tract which shall set out, among other things-

(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to reimbursable functions under general provisions of law applicable to such projects;

((b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization and the time and method of paying the same to the organization. Said grant shall not exceed that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were being constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to nonreimbursable functions under general provisions

of law applicable to such projects;

(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following:

(1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhance-

ment, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law

applicable to such projects.

(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of (1) the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, by estimating the average annual yield to maturity, on the basis of daily closing market bid quotations or prices during the month of May preceding the fiscal year in which the loan is made, on all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a maturity date of fifteen or more years from the first day of such month of May, and by adjusting such estimated average annual yield to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding the date on which the contract is executed, on that pro rata share of the loan which is attributable to furnishing irrigation benefits in each particular year to land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power produced as an element of the project and incidental to its full development, interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as determined in (2) above:

(d) provision for operation of the project, if a grant predicated upon its performance of nonreimbursable functions is made, in accordance with regulations with respect thereto prescribed by the head of the Federal department or agency primarily concerned with those functions and, in the event of noncompliance with such regulations, for operation by the United States or for repayment to the United States of the amount of any such grant;

(e) such provisions as the Secretary shall deem necessary or proper to provide assurance of any security for prompt repayment of the loan and interest as aforesaid. The liability of the United States under any contract entered into pursuant to this Act shall be contingent upon the availability of appropriations to carry out the same, and every such contract shall so recite; and

(f) provisions conforming to the preference requirements contained in the proviso to section 9(c) of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1183), if the project produces electric power for sale.

SEC. 6. Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has theretofore authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall be made in like manner as a proposal under section 4 of this Act, but the Secretary may waive such requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of that section as he finds to be duplicative of, or rendered unnecessary or impossible by, action already taken by the United States. Upon approval of any such proposal by the Secretary he may negotiate and execute a contract which conforms, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

SEC. 7. Upon request of an organization which has made or intends to make a proposal under this Act, the head of any Federal department or agency may make available to the organization any existing engineering, economic, or hydrologic information and printed material that it may have and that will be useful in connection with the planning, design, construction, or operation and maintenance of the project

concerned. The reasonable cost of any plans, specifications, and other unpublished material furnished by the Secretary pursuant to this section and the cost of making and administering any loan under this Act shall, to the extent that they would not be nonreimbursable in the case of a project constructed under the Federal reclamation laws, be treated as a loan and covered in the provisions of the controt entered into under section 5 of this Act unless they are otherwise paid for by the organization.

SEC. 8. The planning and construction of projects undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all procedural requirements and other provisions of the [Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)] Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16 U.S.C.

661 et seq.).

Sec. 9. The Secretary is authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper in

carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed [\$100,000,000] \$200,000,000,000], to carry out the provisions of this Act: Provided: That the Secretary shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each proposal referred to in section 3, and no contract shall become effective until appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific proposal covered by each contract. All such appropriations shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided.

SEC. 11. This Act shall be a supplement to the Federal reclamation laws and may be cited as the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

SEC. 12. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to persons, organizations, or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.



Union Calendar No. 389

89TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 4851

[Report No. 894]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 11, 1965

Mr. Johnson of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

August 31, 1965

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2, tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat.
- 4 1044, as amended by 71 Stat. 48 and 49) is further
- 5 amended as follows:
- 6 (a) Amend subsection (d) of section 2 to read as
- 7 follows:
- 8 "(d) The term 'project' shall mean (1) any complete
- 9 irrigation undertaking including incidental features thereof,
- 10 or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a rehabilitation
- 11 and betterment program for an existing irrigation project,

- authorized to be constructed pursuant to the Federal rec-1 lamation laws and (ii) any similar undertaking proposed 2 to be constructed by an organization. The term 'project' 3 4 shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program 5 the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000: Provided, That no 6 loan or grant or combination thereof in excess of \$7,500,000 7 will be made: Provided further, That nothing contained in 8 this definition shall preclude the making of a grant not in 9 excess of \$7,500,000 in accordance with the provisions of 10 sections 4 and 5 of this Act, to organizations whose proposed 11 projects qualify for the same but which are not applicants 12 for a loan under this Act: And provided further, That noth-13 ing contained in this Act shall preclude the making of more 14 than one loan or grant, or combined loan and grant, to an 15 organization so long as no two such loans or grants, or 16 combinations thereof, are for the same project, as herein 17 defined."
- (b) Amend subsection (a) of section 4 to read as follows:
- 21 of a project which has not theretofore been authorized for
 22 construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set
 23 forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in
 24 detail adequate to provide a clear understanding of the
 25 project, to demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to

define the maximum amount of the loan; shall have been 1 2 submitted for review by the States of the drainage basin in 3 which the project is located in like manner as provided in 4 subsection (e), section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), except that the review may be limited to 5 6 the State or States in which the project is located if the 7 proposal is one solely for rehabilitation and betterment of an 8 existing project; and shall include a proposed allocation of 9 capital costs to functions such that costs for facilities used 10 for a single purpose shall be allocated to that purpose and 11 costs for facilities used for more than one purpose shall be 12 so allocated among the purposes served that each purpose 13 will share equitably in the costs of such joint facilities: 14 Provided, That costs of means and measures to prevent loss 15 of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be con-16 sidered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate 17 among project functions." 18 (e) Amend subsection (b) of section 4 by striking out 19 the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads

(c) Amend subsection (b) of section 4 by striking out
the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads
"and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant
under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and
insert in lieu thereof "the project".

23 (d) Amend subsection (d), section 4, by adding at the
24 end of the first sentence the following: "No appropriation
25 for financial participation of more than \$250,000 in any such

- project shall be made prior to sixty calendar days (which 1 2 sixty days, however, shall not include days on which either 3 the House of Representatives or the Senate is not in session 4 because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days . to a day certain) from the date on which the Secretary's 6 findings and approval are submitted to the Congress and 7 then only if, within said sixty days, neither the House nor 8 the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee disap-9 proves the project proposal by committee resolution: Pro-10 vided, That an appropriation may be made before the end of 11 the said sixty days if both House and Senate committees 12 shall have earlier approved the project by committee resolu-13 tion. The provisions of this subsection (d) shall not be applicable to proposals made under section 6 of this Act." 14 (e) Amend subsection (a) of section 5 to read as 15 follows: 16 "(a) The maximum amount of any loan to be made to 17 the organization and the time and method of making the 18 19 same available to the organization. Said loan shall not ex-20 eeed the lesser of (1) \$7,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local orga-21 22 nization as provided in section 4-(b) and the amount of the 23 grant approved."
- 24 (f) Amend subsection (b) of section 5 to read as fol-25 lows: "the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded

the organization. Said grant may equal to sum of the 1 following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and en-2 gineering and other services necessary to the preparation of 3 proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wild-4 life enhancement or public recreation; (2) up to one-half 5 the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a reservoir 6 or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement 7 or public recreation purposes; (3) up to one half the costs 8 of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving 9 fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) up 10 to one half the costs of construction of joint use facilities 11 properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public 12 recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of 13 constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a 14 Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to 15 functions other than recreation and fish and wildlife enchance-16 ment which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of 17 law applicable to such projects." 18 (g) Amend subsection (e) of section 5 to read as 19 20 follows: "(e) A plan of repayment by the organization of (1) 21 the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date 22when the principal benefits of the project first become 23available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of 24

the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in 2 which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed 3 average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its out-4 standing marketable public obligations, which are neither 5 due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date 6 of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest 7 one eighth of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding the date on which the contract is executed, on 8 that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing 10 water service or facilities to land held in private ownership 11 in each year by any one owner in excess of one hundred 12 and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project 13 involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal 14 water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamor-15 tized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate 16 as determined in (2) above: Provided, That interest as 17 determined herein shall apply to loans made heretofore under 18 this Act;". 19 (h) Add, as a new section, section 8, to read as follows: 20 "Sec. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Secre-21 tary may advance to an organization, eligible for a loan under 22 this Act, funds up to half the amount required to undertake 23 project investigations, to prepare the loan applications, and 24 to do other work necessary to obtaining of a construction loan. 25 the funds so advanced to become a part of the loan and grant

- 1 or combination thereof; to be repaid as provided in section 5
- 2 of this Act, if not otherwise repaid. If no loan under this
- 3 Act is made to the organization and no construction
- 4 (whether or not financed under this Act) is performed as a
- 5 result of such investigations or studies, such funds advanced
- 6 may be nonreimbursable. Funds for this purpose shall not
- 7 be advanced until the local organization has presented its
- 8 program for these activities for approval by the Secretary.
- 9 If a loan (or advance of funds) has been made by another
- 10 Federal agency for planning with respect to a project there-
- 11 tofore or subsequently approved for a construction loan
- 12 under this Act, the Secretary may provide from construction
- 13 funds the full amount necessary to repay that loan or advance
- 14 of funds and such amount shall be included as a part of the
- 15 construction loan under this Act."
- 16 (i) Renumber existing sections "8", "9", "10", and
- 17 "11", as sections "9", "10", "11", "12", and "13",
- 18 respectively.
- 19 (j) Amend section 9 (formerly section 8) to read as
- 20 follows:
- 21 "Sec. 9. The planning and construction of projects un-
- 22 dertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all pro-
- 23 cedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and
- 24 Wildlife Coordination Act."

- 1 (k) Amend section 11, formerly section 10, to read as
- 2 follows:
- 3 "SEC. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
- 4 printed, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed
- 5 \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, this
- 6 limit to be extended by the amounts of repayment of prin-
- 7 cipal received from loans and the amount of nonreimbursable
- 8 expenditures under this Act: Provided, That the Secretary
- 9 shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each
- 10 proposal referred to in section 3, and no contract, except as
- 11 may be necessary under section 8, shall become effective
- 12 until appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific
- 13 proposal covered by each contract. All such appropriations
- 14 shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as
- 15 they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be
- 16 reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided."
- 17 That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat.
- 18 1044), as amended (43 U.S.C. 422a et seq.) is hereby
- 19 further amended as follows:
- 20 (1) In section 1, by striking out "in the seventeen west-
- 21 ern reclamation States" and inserting in lieu thereof
- 22 "throughout the United States";
- 23 (2) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of
- 24 subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting
- 25 in lieu thereof the following: "The term 'project' shall not

- 1 include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost
- 2 of which exceeds \$10,000,000 and no loan, grant, or com-
- 3 bination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$5,000,-
- 4 000 plus or minus, in any case, such amount as reflects
- 5 whatever change in costs of construction of the types involved
- 6 in the project may have occurred between January 1, 1957,
- 7 and January 1 of the year in which the loan, grant, or com-
- 8 bination thereof is made, as shown by general engineering
- ⁹ indices:" and by striking out "And provided further," and
- 10 inserting in lieu thereof "Provided,";
- 11 (3) In section 4, by adding at the end of subsection (a)
- 12 the following: "The costs of means and measures to prevent
- 13 loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be
- 14 considered as project costs and allocated as may be appro-
- 15 priate among project functions.";
- 16 (4) In section 4, by changing the colon (:) in subsection
- 17 (b) to a period (.) and striking out the remainder of said
- 18 subsection;
- 19 (5) In section 5, by striking out the present text of item
- 20 (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
- 21 "(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded
- 22 the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of
- 23 the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and
- 24 engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of
- 25 proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wild-

- 1 life enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-half the costs
- 2 of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other
- 3 area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or pub-
- 4 lic recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public
- 5 ontdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wild-
- 6 life enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) one-half the costs
- 7 of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish
- 8 and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that
- 9 portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which,
- 10 if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would
- 11 be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and
- 12 fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable
- 13 under general provisions of law applicable to such projects.":
- 14 (6) In section 8, by striking out "Act of August 14,"
- 15 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Fish
- 16 and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended
- 17 (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)";
- 18 (7) In section 10, by striking out "\$100,000,000" and

1 4

131 .

19 inserting in lieu thereof "\$200,000,000".

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18T SESSION H. R. 4851

[Report No. 894]

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

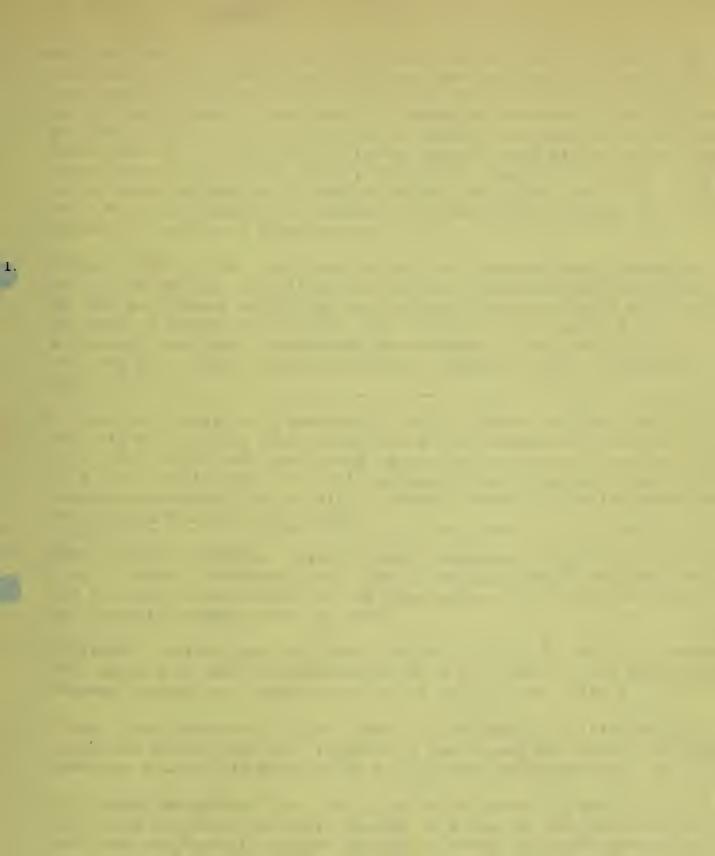
By Mr. Johnson of California

FEBRUARY 11, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

August 31, 1965

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed



A BULL

- 11. MARKETING ORDERS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 10206, to permit the continuation of container and pack requirements under existing marketing agreements and orders even when the price of the affected commodity is above parity, and to permit provisions for marketing research and development programs, including advertising, to be incorporated into marketing agreements and orders for carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, or avocados. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. de la Garza to strike out a provision of the bill which would have permitted the development of a marketing agreement or order for onions for canning or freezing. p. 22105
- 12. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. By a vote of 347 to 0, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 10775, the military construction authorization bill which includes an item for payment of CCC for certain family housing which was financed from the sale of surplus commodities (pp. 22116-35). By a vote of 320 to 19, tabled a motion by Rep. Hall to consider the President's veto of H. R. 8439, the military construction authorization bill passed earlier this session (pp. 22115-6).
- 13. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendment S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, after substituting the language of a similar bill, H. R. 4851, which had been passed earlier under suspension of the rules. H. R. 4851 was tabled. This bill includes a provision extending the Small Reclamation Projects Act to all 50 States (instead of the seventeen western reclamation States). pp. 22154-7
- 14. ORGANIZATION; PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 10104, to enact title 5, U. S. Code, "Government Organization and Employees," codifying the general and permanent laws relating to the organization of the Federal Government and to its civilian employees. p. 22109
- 15. COPYRIGHTS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 2853, to increase the fees payable to the Copyright Office so as to produce a more appropriate ratio between receipts and expenditures of the Office. pp. 22164-5
- 16. COTTON. Reps. Whitener, Cooley, Ashmore, and Fountain criticized the cotton provisions of the farm bill reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee which would provide for a "two price cotton system." pp. 22172-5
- 17. MILK; MARKETING ORDERS. Rep. Horton spoke in support of his bill, H. R. 6081, to provide authority for dairy farmers in a Federal milk marketing order to use their own funds to support promotion, advertising, and research of milk and dairy products, and stated that he had written Secretary Freeman urging his support of the bill. pp. 22176-7
- 18. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Matsunaga commended the participation of private enterprise in the foreign aid program, including assistance in the establishment of agricultural credit banks and the establishment of an electric cooperative in Santo Domingo. pp. 22171-2

 Rep. Ford recommended that the President "appeal to leaders of India and Pakistan to halt the fighting or be denied U. S. economic assistance."
- Y9. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Johnson, Calif., commended and inserted the President's remarks in approving H. R. 485, to authorize construction of the Auburn-Folson south unit of the Central Valley project, Calif. pp. 22179-80
- 20. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Natcher commended the work of the 4-H Clubs. p. 22180

p. 22177

- 21. DATA PROCESSING. Rep. Fascell spoke in support of H. R. 4845, to authorize GSA to coordinate and provide for the procurement, maintenance, and utilization of data processing equipment by Federal agencies. pp. 22182-3
- 22. WATERSHEDS. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee approved plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: Choccolocco Creek, Ala.; Little Clear Creek, Ark.; Upper Choptank River, Del. and Md.; Grive River, Ga., South Fork Broad River, Ga.; Busseron, Ind. (supplemental); Little Raccoon Creek, Ind.; Timber Creek, Kan.; Suasco, Mass. (supplemental); Tamarac River, Minn.; Quapaw Creek, Okla.; Rock Creek, Okla.; Duck Creek, Tex.; and Cherrystone, Va. p. D891
- 23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Moss stated that the <u>Foreign Service</u> Act amendments bill will be considered Thurs. after disposition of the foreign aid <u>appropriation</u> bill. p. 22166

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 24. APPROPRIATIONS; FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mahon inserting tables showing foreign assistance funds available for obligation for the fiscal years 1957-66. p. A5011
- 25. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Wright inserted Rep. Blatnik's address on the problems of effectively utilizing our water resources. pp. A5016-7
- 26. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Rep. Laird inserted a GOP task force report on Federal fiscal and monetary policy, "The Balance of Payments, The Gold Drain, and Your Dollar." pp. A5022-7
- 27. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Edmondson commending and inserting an address by Elmer Staats before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, "The Natural Resources <u>Budget</u>." pp. A5034-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

- 28. WHEAT. S. Res. 144, by Sen. Symington, to authorize the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the legality of shipping restrictions on wheat; to Foreign Relations Committee. Remarks of author p. 22079
- 29. LIVESTOCK; MEATS. H. R. 10880 by Rep. Dow, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended, and for other purposes; to Agriculture Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS SEPT. 8:

Sugar legislation, H. Agriculture (exec).

Northeast water shortage, S. Interior (Secretary Udall to testify).

Amendment of tariff schedules, conferees (exec) (White, FAS, to be available for questions).

Foreign aid appropriations, S. Appropriations (exec).

Study of effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife, H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries (exec).

time we marked up the bill. This was left to be worked out by the Secretary of the Interior. His decision will have to be made with three main considerations in mind: First, the preservation of as much of the wildlife refuge area with its wilderness characteristics as possible; second, the convenience of the public visiting the national seashore and the role the road can play in acquainting them with the beauties of the area; and, third, the engineering and cost factors in favor of one route as against another.

Mr. Speaker, there are any number of other points about H.R. 2071 that I could mention but they either have been or will be so well covered by other speakers that I will not use up your time with my comments. I close, therefore, by asking your support for H.R. 2071. It deserves your support, for Assateague will be a very worthy addition to our national park system and will, in the years to come, serve the American people in an outstanding way.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on suspending the rules and

passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman

from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 20) to provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 20

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of protecting and developing Assateague Isiand in the States of Maryland and Virginia and certain adjacent waters and smail marsh islands for public outdoor recreation and use and enjoyment, the Assateague Island National Seashore (hereinafter referred to as the "seashore") shail be established and administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The seashore shail comprise the area within Assateague Island and the smail marsh islands adjacent thereto, together with the adjacent water areas not more than one-haif mile beyond the mean high waterline of the land portions as generally depicted on a map identified as "Proposed Assateague Island National Seashore, Boundary Map, NS-AI-7100A, November 1964", which map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the seashore, the Secretary of the Interior (here-

inafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and other property, or any interest therein, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or by such other method as he may find to be in the public interest. The Secretary is authorized to acquire, by any of the above methods, not to exceed ten acres of land or interests therein on the mainiand for an administrative site. In the case of acquisition by negotiated purchase, the property owners shall be paid the fair market value by the Secretary. Any property or interests therein owned by the States of Maryiand or Virginia shail be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of the iaw, any Federai property iocated within the boundaries of shore and not more than ten acres of Federai property on the mainiand may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of the seashore.

(b) When acquiring lands by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the seashore and to not more than ten acres of non-Federal property on the mainland and convey to the grantor of such property and federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value but the Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in order to equalize the values

of the properties exchanged ..

(c) The Secretary is authorized to acquire ail of the right, title, or interest of the Chincoteague-Asateague Bridge and Beach Authority, a political subdivision of the State of Virginia, in the bridge constructed by such authority across the Asateague Channel, together with all lands or interests therein, roads, parking lots, buildings, or other real or personal property of such authority and to compensate the authority in such amount as will permit it to meet its valid outstanding obligations at the time of such acquisition. Payments by the Secretary shall be on such terms and conditions as he shall consider to be in the public interest. Any of the aforesaid property outside the boundaries of the national seashore, upon acquisition by the Secretary, shall be subject to his administration for purposes of the seashore.

(d) Owners of improved property acquired by the Secretary may reserve for themseives and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommerciai residential purposes for term that is not more than twenty-five years. In such cases, the Secretary shail pay to the owner of the property the fair market value thereof less the fair market value of the right retained by such owner. The term improved property as used in this Act shall mean (1) any single-family residence the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1963, and such amount of iand, not in excess of three acres, on which the build ing is situated as the Secretary considers reasonably necessary to the noncommerciai residential use of the building, and (2) any property fronting on the Chincoteague Bay or Sinepuxtent Bay including the offshore bay islands adjacent thereto, that are used chiefly for hunting and continues in such use and in the same ownership: Provided, That the Secretary may exclude from improved properties any marsh, beach, or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such marsh, beach, or waters as he deems necessary for public use or public access thereto.
SEC. 3. (a) If the bridge from Sandy Point

Sec. 3. (a) If the bridge from Sandy Point to Assateague Island is operated by the State of Maryland as a toll-free facility, the Secretary is authorized and directed to compensate said State in the amount of two-thirds of the cost of constructing the bridge, including the cost of bridge approaches, engineering, and ali other related costs, but the total amount of such compensation shall be not more than \$1,000,000; and he is authorized to enter into agreements with the State of Maryland relating to the use and management of the bridge.

(b) The State of Maryland shall have the right to acquire or lease from the United States such land or interest therein on the island north of the area now used as a State park as the State may from time to time determine to be needed for State park pur-poses; and the Secretary is authorized and directed to convey or lease such land or interest therein to the State for such purposes upon terms and conditions which he deems will assure its public use in harmony with the purposes of this Act. In the event any of such terms and conditions are not com-plied with, ail the property, or any portion thereof, shaii, at the option of the Secretary, revert to the United States in its then existing/condition. Any lease hereunder shall be for such consideration as the Secretary deems equitable; and any conveyance of titie to land hereunder may be made only upon payment by the State of such amounts of money as were expended by the United States to acquire such iand, or interest therein, and upon payment of such amounts as wili reimburse the United States for the cost of any improvements piaced thereon by the United States, including the cost to it of beach protection: Provided, That reimbursement for beach protection shall not exceed 30 per centum, as determined by the Secretary, of the total cost to the United States of such protection work.

SEC. 4. When the Secretary determines that land, water areas, or interests therein within the area generally depicted on the map referred to in section 1 are owned or have been acquired by the United States in sufficient quantities to provide an administrable unit, he shall declare the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register. Such notice shall contain a refined description or map of the boundaries of the seashore as the Secretary may find desirable, and the exterior boundaries shall encompass an area as nearly as practicable identical to the area described in

section 1 of this Act.

Sec. 5. The Secretary shail permit hunting and fishing on land and waters under his control within the seashore in accordance with the appropriate State laws, to the extent applicable, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shail be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish or wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall limit or interfere with the authority of the States to permit or to regulate sheilfishing in any waters included in the national seashore. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agency responsible for hunting and fishing activities. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge.

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary shali administer the Assateague Island National Seashore for general purposes of public outdoor recreation, including conservation of natural features contributing to public enjoyment. In the administration of the seashore and the administration of the seashore and the administrative site the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas administered and supervised by the Sccretary through the National Park Service and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conserva-

tion and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the

purposes of this Act.
(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, land and waters in the Chin-coteague National Wildlife Refuge, which are a part of the seashore, shall be administered for refuge purposes under laws and regulations applicable to national wildlife refuges, including administration for public recreation uses in accordance with the provisions of the Act of September 28, 1962 (76 Stat.

SEC. 7. (a) In order that suitable overnight and other public accommodations on Assateague Island will be provided for visitors to the seashore, the Secretary is authorized to select and set aside not to exceed six hundred acres having a suitable elevation in the area south of the island terminus of the bridge constructed by the State of Maryland, and to provide such land fill within the area selected as he deems necessary to parmit and protect permanent construction work there-

(b) Within the area designated under section (a) the Secretary shall permit construction by private persons of suitable overnight and other public accommodations for visitors to the seashore, under such terms and conditions as he deems necessary in the public interest. Such terms and conditions shall include, but not be limited to, the right of the Secretary to approve all plans for the facility and to impose restrictions on

the use thereof.

(c) The site of any facility constructed under authority of this section shall remain the property of the United States; however, each such privately owned overnight or other accommodation facility shall be subject to taxation by the State and the political subdivisions thereof in which such facility is

(d) The Secretary shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to restrict or limit any other authority of the Secretary relating to the administration of the seashore.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army shall cooperate in the study and formulation of plans for beach erosion control and hurricane protection of the seashore; and any such protective works that are undertaken by the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, shall be carried out in accordance with a plan that is acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and is consistent with the purposes of this

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Interior shall onstruct a suitable road on Assateague construct a suitable Island from the Chincoteague-Assate ague Bridge in the State of Virginia to the existing public beach and through the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge to connect with the Sandy Point-Assateague Bridge in the State of Maryland.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated the sums of not more than \$16,-250,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$7,765,000 for the development of the area authorized under this Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RIVERS OF ALASKA

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 20 and insert the provisions of H.R. 2071 as just passed

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIVERS of Alaska Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 20 and insert the provisions of H.R. 2071 as just passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A similar House bill (H.R. 2071) was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE SMALL RECLAMA-TION PROJECTS ACT

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4851) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4851

A bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended (43 U.S.C. 422a et seq.)

is hereby further amended as follows:
(1) In section 1, by striking out "in the seventeen western reclamation States" and inserting in lieu thereof "throughout the

United States";

(2) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The term 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,-000 and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$5,000,-000 plus or minus, in any case, such amount as reflects whatever change in costs of construction of the types involved in the project may have occurred between January 1, 1957, and January 1 of the year in which the loan, grant, or combination thereof is made, as shown by general engineering indices:" and by striking out "And provided further," and inserting in lieu thereof "Provided,";

(3) In section 4, by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following: "The costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate among project functions.";

(4) In section 4, by changing the colon) in subsection (b) to a period(.) and striking out the remainder of said subsection;

(5) In section 5, by striking out the present text of item (b) and inserting in lieu there-

of the following:

"(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to

(6) In section 8, by striking out "Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Fish and Wildlife Coordi-

nation Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16

(1) U.S.C. 661 et seq.)";
(7) In section 10, by striking out "\$100,-000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200,-000,000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL]

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his re-

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, this legislation will provide for continuing a very successful small water projects program which was initiated 9 years ago, and extending this program, which has been applicable only to the western reclamation States and to Hawaii, to the entire United States.

This program came into being on August 6, 1956, by the enactment of the Small Reclamation Projects Act. purpose is to encourage State and local participation in the development and rehabilitation of small water projects primarily for irrigation. The Federal Government assists such undertakings by providing loans and grants to the States or to local public agencies. The local agencies retain full responsibility for the planning, construction, and operation of these small projects. They receive substantially the same benefits and financial assistance from the Federal Government that they would receive if the projects were constructed as Federal reclamation projects. This program successfully complements the regular reclamation program which is primarily geared to larger, more complex, and more costly water resources developments. Since the program was initiated in 1956, 29 projects have either been completed or are presently under construction: Many additional projects are in the planning

The success of this small water projects program in stimulating and encouraging local action in water resources development warrants not only an extension of its life but also its extension to the entire Nation to help meet the evergrowing water needs throughout the United States. In addition to extending the coverage of the program to the whole Nation, H.R. 4851 provides authority for appropriating an additional \$100 million for small project loans and grants. It also amends the basic act to recognize changes in costs of construction and bring it more closely into line with recently adopted policies relative to recreation and fish and wildlife.

Many of the proposed amendments to the basic act embodied in H.R. 4851, as introduced, were rejected by the committee. It seemed to us that the success of this program in its present form indicates little need for change except to provide additional funds and to update the act with respect to new policies. The evergrowing water problems and needs throughout our Nation—the East as well as the West-prompted the extension of the program to the entire United States. We recognized the need for an increase in the \$5 million ceiling on the amount of any loan, grant, or combination thereof to reflect changes in costs of construction, but not an increase to \$71/2 million as provided in H.R. 4851, as introduced. The language adopted by the committee provides an increase or decrease in the \$5 million to reflect changes in cost of construction of the types involved in the project which may have occurred after passage of the basic act of 1956. This language provides a ceiling of about \$6 million at the present time. It can go either up or down in the

Although the committee recognized that the interest rate formula in the basic act is different from the formula generally used for Federal water projects at the present time, we did not feel that there was justification for changing the rate. It seemed to the committee that there is little relationship between the interest date to be made applicable to loans for locally constructed private projects and the rate to be used in establishing the repayment requirements for federally constructed and federally owned projects.

The committee also rejected the provisions in H.R. 4851, as introduced, which would have provided for an advance to an organization of one-half the cost of project investigations, and which would have exempted from the congressional review procedure loan applications involving Federal participation of less than \$250,000. These proposed changes in the basic act seemed unnecessary and un-

warranted.

Mr. Speaker, this small water projects program has served most satisfactorily during the past 9 years a very real need in water resources development in the 17 reclamation States and Hawaii. We believe that it will continue to be a successful program in stimulating and encouraging local action water resources development. With water resources development and use becoming a more important factor in the economy of the entire Nation, we also believe that this program will benefit the eastern part of our Nation as well as the West.

I urge the approval of H.R. 4851, as

amended by the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I am glad to yield

to my friend.

Mr. GROSS. From the looks of the States benefited by this bill, this might well be called the Western States irrigation bill.

Mr. ASPINALL. If my colleague would let me answer him—it might well be called a bill that has so far benefited only three or four States. It has not benefited the Western States generally as my colleague has suggested. It is because of this reason, that we think perhaps the benefits of this program should be available to all of the States of the Nation.

Mr. GROSS. Unless I am unable to read the English language, I would say California was very well taken care of as well as some of the other western States—but particularly California.

Mr. ASPINALL. I think my colleague is right. I think the reason for this is that California was able from the start to take advantages of the provisions of the law. Not only that, but California uses a great deal of its funds for its distribution systems which served their reclamation programs. We do not believe that California has unjustifiably taken advantage of the law, I think she was just in a position to be able to apply for its benefits.

Mr. GROSS. It can be used by other States; is that correct?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct. That is if they qualify. My State, for instance, has only one project that is qualified, but that is not the fault of the legislation. It is just the fault of the State of Colorado not being in a position to qualify for new projetcs possible under this program.

Mr. GROSS. Does a State have to be a so-called reclamation State to qualify? Mr. ASPINALL. At the present time they do.

Mr. GROSS. And this bill changes that?

Mr. ASPINALL. This bill changes it so that every State may have the advantage of the Small Projects Act.

Mr. GROSS. So if it happens to turn dry in Iowa, we can get some financing for irrigation?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct. I would think there might be a few places in Iowa that could prosper under this legislation.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4851, a bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, as amended.

It is encouraging to come before my colleagues and support this bill. It is encouraging because the program begun by the enactment of the Small Reclamation Projects Act on August 6, 1956, has been a satisfactory and successful program. It is a partnership which provides for cooperation between the Federal Government and State and local agencies in the construction, development, and rehabilitation of small water projects.

H.R. 4851, is both an extension and expansion of the present program. It does so by amending the act of 1956, as amended.

The first amendment of H.R. 4851 extending the Small Reclamation Projects Act to the 50 States needs a little discussion in view of the increasing water problems of our Nation—a problem which now afflicts equally both the arid West and the drought-stricken Northeastern United States.

With an expansion of the Small Rec-

lamation Projects Act to the 50 States, it became apparent to the committee that additional funds should be authorized to carry out the purposes of the act. Thus, amendment No. 7 of H.R. 4851 authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$100 million to carry out the purposes of this act as amended.

The second amendment to the act of 1956 contained in H.R. 4851 limits the loan or grant to \$5 million plus or minus the average increase or decrease in construction costs occurring between January 1, 1957 and January 1 of the year in which the loan or grant is made. This amendment to the basic act is intended to expand the small projects program by increasing the ceiling on the amount of the loan or grant in line with the increase or decrease of construction costs since 1957. This permits projects of the same scope as in 1956 to come under the act notwithstanding inflationary pressures during the last 10 years. But no projects of larger scope are pro-

Amendment No. 3 of H.R. 4851 is in keeping with the Federal policy regarding fish and wildlife resources as projects costs and allocated among the project functions.

Amendment No. 4 of H.R. 4851 is to delete a portion of section 4(b) of the basic act no longer applicable by the adoption of the Committee amendments to H.R. 4851.

The fifth amendment provides for the amendment of section 5(b) of the basic act and requires the contract entered into by the Secretary to set out the maximum amount of the loan or grant and further, that the loan or grant shall not exceed the sum of recently adopted cost sharing policies. This amendment rejects the language of section 8 of H.R. 4851 as introduced which permitted the advance of funds up to one-half of the cost of project investigation and preparation of loan applications.

Amendment No. 6 of H.R. 4851 incorporates the procedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to the extent that it is not inconsistent with the other provisions of this act.

Mr. Speaker, the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 as originally enacted was to encourage State and local participation in the development of small reclamation projects. The amount of interest shown in this program since its enactment 9 years ago merits its extension and expansion.

H.R. 4851 amending the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 continues and strengthens this program. I ask my colleagues to support this legislation and urge its enactment.

(Mr. HOSMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from California [Mr. Johnson].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise, as the author of H.R. 4851, in support of this legislation before us today.

The Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 was enacted originally to encourage State and local participation in the development and improvement of reclamation projects in many areas of the West where there has been a great need for the development of the water resources.

In the nearly a decade since this first program was initiated, local districts in Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, and Utah have taken advantage of this program and I understand that a district in the State of Nebraska also will soon present a project for consideration. You can see that the application has been broad in

geographic scope.

Economically this has been a fine program. One of its most noteworthy features is the fact that basically this is a loan program under which loans are advanced to local districts and then repaid to the Federal Government from the proceeds received from the benefits of the project. Ninety-eight percent of the money used over the years has been in the form of loans. There has been not one single default or delinquent account in this program. In view of this fine record of achievement, we should look briefly at what we are talking about in dollars and cents. Eleven projects have been completed during the past 9 years, representing an investment of nearly \$20 million. There are now another 18 projects under construction amounting to nearly \$46 million. Congress has approved four others aggregating \$14 million and two are pending before this Congress totaling \$600,000. In varying stages of consideration at local or departmental level are 22 more projects amounting to more than \$50 million.

It is apparent that this is a program which has proven to be a valuable supplement to the Federal reclamation laws. Its main purpose is to permit local agencies to undertake, with Federal loans, the smaller reclamation projects which the regular reclamation organization and statutes are not geared to handle

expeditiously.

The enthusiastic endorsement of this program by local interests, as is demonstrated clearly by the ever-increasing activity in the program, points up the tremendous need for continuation of the program. In extending the life of this program, I feel that the need also is clearly present to expand it somewhat. The proposals which we have now before us would accomplish this and make an excellent program even more vital and able to serve the needs of our people even better.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to endorse wholeheartedly the legislation we have before us and urge its favorable consideration here today. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4851, as

The question was taken; and (twothirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, a similar bill to the bill just passed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

S. 602

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044, as amended by 71 Stat. 48 and 49) is further amended as follows:

(a) Amend subsection (d) of section 2 to

read as follows:

"(d) The term 'project' shall mean (i) any complete irrigation undertaking, including incidental features thereof, or distinct unit of such an undertaking or a rehabilitation and betterment program for an existing irrigation project, authorized to be constructed pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws and (ii) any similar undertaking proposed to be constructed by an organization. The term 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000: Provided, That no loan or grant or combination thereof in excess of \$7,500,000 will be made: Provided further, That nothing contained in this definition shall preclude the making of a grant not in excess of \$7,500,000 in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this Act, to organizations whose proposed projects qualify for the same but which are not applicants for a loan under this Act: And provided further, That nothing contained in this Act shall preclude the making of more than one loan or grant, or combined loan and grant, to an organization so long as no two such loans or grants, or combinations thereof, are for the same project, as herein defined."

(b) Amend subsection (a) of section 4 to

read as follows:

"(a) Any proposal with respect to the construction of a project which has not theretofore been authorized for construction under the Federal reclamation laws shall set forth, among other things, a plan and estimated cost in detail adequate to provide a clear understanding of the project, to demonstrate that it is financially feasible, and to define the maximum amount of the loan; shall have been submitted for review by the States of the drainage basin in which the project is located in like manner as provided in subsection (c), section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), except that the review may be limited to the State or States in which the project is located if the proposal is one solely for rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project; and shall include a proposed allocation of capital costs to functions such that costs for facilities used for a single purpose shall be allocated to that purpose and costs for facilities used for more than one purpose shall be so allocated among the purposes served that each purpose will share equitably in the costs of such joint facilities: Provided, That costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate among project functions."

(c) Amend subsection (b) of section 4 by striking out the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads "and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant

under this Act such portion of the cost of under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and insert in lieu thereof "the project," and by inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase "except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof".

(d) Amend subsection (d), section 4, by adding at the end of the first sentence the following: "Provided, That an appropriation may be made before the end of the said

may be made before the end of the said sixty days if both House and Senate com-mittees shall have earlier approved the project by committee resolution

(e) Amend subsection (a) of section 5

to read as follows:

'(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed the lesser of (1) \$7,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization as provided in section 4(b) and the amount of the grant approved."

(f) Amend subsection (b) of section 5 to read as follows: "the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) up to one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) up to one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) up to one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects."

(g) Amend subsection (c) of section 5 to

read as follows:

"(c) A plan of repayment by the organiza-tion of (1) the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum at the beginning of the fiscal year preceding the date on which the contract is ecuted, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing water service or facilities to land held in private ownership in each year by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as determined in (2) above;'

(h) Add, as a new section, section 8, to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. If he determines that it is justified, the Secretary may advance to an organization, eligible for a loan under this funds up to half the amount required to undertake project investigations, to prepare the loan applications, and to do other work necessary to obtaining of a construction loan, the funds so advanced to become a part of the loan and grant or combination thereof;

to be repaid as provided in section 5 of this Act, if not otherwise repaid. If no loan under this Act is made to the organization and no construction (whether or not financed under this Act) is performed as a result of such investigations or studies, such funds advanced may be nonreimbursable. Funds for this purpose shall not be advanced until the local organization has presented its program for these activities for approval by the Secretary. If a loan (or advance of funds) has been made by another Federal agency for planning with respect to a project theretofore or subsequently approved for a construction loan under this Act, the Secretary may provide from construction funds the full amount necessary to repay that loan or ad-vance of funds and such amount shall be included as a part of the construction loan under this Act."

(i) Renumber existing sections "8", "9", "10", "11", and "12" as sections, "9", "10", "11", "12", and "13", respectively.

(j) Amend section 9 (formerly section 8)

to read as follows:
"Sec. 9. To the extent not inconsistent with other provisions of this Act, the planning and construction of projects undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be subject to all procedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act."

(k) Amend section 11, formerly section 10,

to read as follows: "Sec. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, this limit to be extended by the amounts of repayment of principal received from loans and the amount of nonreimbursable expenditures under this Act: Provided, That the Secretary shall advise the Congress promptly on the receipt of each proposal referred to in section 3, and no contract, except as may be necessary under section 8, shall become effective until appropriated funds are available to initiate the specific proposal covered by each con-tract. All such appropriations shall remain available until expended and shall, insofar as they are used to finance loans made under this Act, be reimbursable in the manner hereinabove provided."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF TEXAS

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Rogers of Texas: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, S. 602, and insert the provisions of the bill, H.R. 4851, as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 4851, was laid on the table.

PROTECTION OF FORMER PRESIDENTS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2420).

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 2420

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of title 18, United States Code, section 3056, is amended to read as follows: "protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime and the person of a widow and minor children of a former President for a period of four years are the leaves or dies in office where seven are he leaves or dies in office, unless such protection is declined;".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House was unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee. It has bipartisan support.

Presently, the President and his immediate family are protected during the President's tenure. A former President, plus his wife, were given protection for only a reasonable period, unless he denied that protection. That protection was given by the U.S. Secret Service.

I was of the opinion—and I believe most people were of the opinion—that protection by the Secret Service continues throughout the lifetime of a former President. Such is not the case. It continues only for a reasonable period. Legislative history seems to indicate that a reasonable time might well be 6 months.

It now appears, unfortunately, that threats have been made on the life of our dear former President, President Eisenhower. President Eisenhower has been greatly annoyed by some of those threats. Not so long ago Members might have read in the public press that his automobile was invaded and ransacked

Two years ago we passed a special statute providing for the protection of the widow of the late lamented President Kennedy and her infant children.
That law expires this coming December
12. The bill which is before the House
would offer protection to former Presidents and their wives during the lifetime of the President unless he declines that protection. Then protection would be given to the widow and the minor childrep of a former President for a period of/4 years after he dies or resigns from

That provision would take care of the usual situation with reference to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy.

Former Presidents and the wives of former Presidents are individuals who are sought after. They are in the limelight. They are singled out and often they are annoyed by the idle curious. Sometimes they are the targets of the mentally deranged. They are subject to threats by those who imagine grievances.

It strikes me, as it struck the members of the committee, that it would be small gratitude to show former Presidents and their dear ones to throw this cloak of protection around them for an appropriate period. We feel that in a case of the President himself and his wife, that period should be for his entire lifetime.

The case of Mrs. Kennedy involves some peculiar circumstances. This very gracious and lovely lady, who has suf-fered immeasurably, should be entitled to this cloak of protection beyond peradventure of a doubt. She is the wife of a legendary character, as it were. Wherever she appears, great crowds surge around her. She is frightened, not for herself, because she is a woman of

great fortitude and courage; but, I/am informed, she is frightened for the sake of her children. I am sure the world will never forget her stamina and her selfabnegation during the funeral of her late lamented husband. She has endured suffering that very few women can and should endure. The entire Nation has risen to applaud her.

The least we can do is to extend this protection which, as/I said, will expire

in a few months.

Mr. Kennedy would come in this picture because of the general legislation we adopt; namely, that widows and their dear ones should be protected for a period of 4 years after the death or resignation of a President. That would extend the protection to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy for an additional 2 years. that is deemed to be sufficient.

Members will find the cost of the protection shown on page 2 of the report. The U.S. Secret Service estimates the cost of protecting each former President at approximately \$160,000 annually, and the cost of protecting Mrs. Kennedy and her minor children at approximately

\$210,000 annually.

I hope that this measure will be passed with a thumping majority.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. In all cases the cost figures set forth on page 2 would depend upon the travel by the individuals af-

fected, would they not?
Mr. CELLER. That is true.
Mr. GROSS. It could be considerably more?

Mr. CELLER. It might be more and it might be less. It might go both ways.

Mr. GROSS. This would create permanent law. It would no longer be temporary?

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. It is subject only to the declination of the individuals involved?

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentlemen. Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my able chairman, [Mr. Celler], in support of this legislation. I should like to repeat what he said concerning the way the bill came from

the dommittee. The bill received a unanimous favorable report in the subcommittee which heard it. It received a unanimous favorable report in the full Judiciary Commitation tee which has brought it to the floor of the House.

The chairman has accurately described the need for such legislation and he has told us accurately of the terms

and provisions thereof

I am sure that when the Congress passes this legislation by unanimous vote, it will be a great source of satisfaction to all the people involved. Particularly, the lovely and gracious Mrs. Kennedy will have a feeling of comfort and security for those two lovely children who have been threatened on at least one occasion. The generous people of our country will be happy that we took this timely legislative step.

I hope the measure will be unanimously passed today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the re-

mainder of my time.
Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield

back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 2420.

The question was taken; and (twothirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 10386) was laid to the table.

PRESERVING EVIDENCE PERTAIN-ING TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9545) providing for the acquisition and preservation by the United States of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, with committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared that the national interest requires that the United States acquire all right, title, and interest, in and to, certain items of evidence, to be designated by the Attorney General pursuant to section 2 of this Act, which were considered by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (hereinafter referred to as "items"), and requires that those items be preserved by the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) The Attorney General is au-

SEC. 2. (a) The Attorney General is authorized to determine, from time to time, which items should, in conformity with the declaration contained in the first section of this Act, be acquired and preserved by the United States. Each such determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

(b) Whenever the Attorney General de-

(b) Whenever the Attorney General determines that an item should be acquired and preserved by the United States, all right, title, and interest in and to, that item shall be vested in the United States upon the publication of that determination in the Federal Register.

(c) The authority conferred upon the Attorney General by subsection (a) of this section to make determinations shall expire one year from the date of enactment of this Act, and the vesting provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall be valid only with respect to items described in determinations published in the Federal Register within that

one-year period.

SEC. 3. The United States Court of Claims or the United States district court for the judicial district wherein the claimant resides shall have jurisdiction, without regard to the amount in controversy, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim for just compensation for any item or interest therein acquired by the United States pursuant to section 2 of this Act; and where such claim is filed in the district court the claimant may request a trial by jury: Provided, That the claim is filed within one year from the date of publication in the Federal Register of the determination by the Attor-

ney General with respect to such item.

SEC. 4. All items acquired by the United States pursuant to section 2 of this Act shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Ad-

ministrator of General Services for preservation under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 5. All items acquired by the United States pursuant to section 2 of this Act shall be deemed to be personal property and records of the United States for the purposes of laws relating to the custody, administration, and protection of personal property and records of the United States, including, but not limited to, sections 2071 and 2112 of title 18 of the United States Code.

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. Rogers] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Mathias] will be recognized for 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

(Mr. ROGERS from Colorado asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

PURPOSE

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to authorize the acquisition and preservation by the United States of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In the course of its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, the Warren Commission acquired a large number of physical items pertaining to the assassination and related events. The most important of these belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife. The Commission recommended that a substantial number of these items of evidence, particularly those relating to the actual assassination of the President and the murder of Patrolman Tippit, should remain in the possession of the Government. In furtherance of this objective the Attorney General requested the introduction of this measure.

These items include the assassination weapon, the revolver involved in the murder of Officer Tippit, among other exhibits. The working papers, investigation reports, and transcripts of the Commission have been transmitted to the National Archives. The items of physical evidence are presently being retained in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The committee is persuaded that the national interest requires that these critical exhibits be permanently retained by the United States. It concurs in the view of the Attorney General that in years ahead allegations and theories concerning President Kennedy's assassination may abound. To eliminate questions and doubts the physical evidence should be securely preserved. A failure to do so could lead to loss, destruction or alteration of such exhibits and in time may serve to encourage irresponsible rumors undermining the public confidence in the work of the Warren Commission.

The authority conferred by this legislation is vital and needed promptly. One private party has already filed suit against the Attorney General for possession of the assassination weapon and the .38 caliber revolver, claiming to have purchased all right and title from Mrs. Marina Oswald. The Government has not yet responded to the complaint.

The bill, H.R. 9545, would authorize the Attorney General to designate, by publication in the Federal Register, which items considered by the Warren Commission are required by the national interest to be acquired and preserved by the United States. All right and title to these items would vest in the United States upon the Attorney General's filing of the determination with the office of the Federal Register. This acquisition authority would expire 1 year after date of enactment. Under the bill, claims for just compensation must be filed within 1 year of the date of the filing of the Attorney General's designation. As originally drafted, the bill granted exclusive jurisdiction to the Court of Claims over claims for just compensation. The committee, however, amended the bill to provide concurrent jurisdiction in the Federal district court in the district wherein the claimant resides and also to permit the claimant in the district court to request a trial by jury.

As amended, the bill constitutes a measure essential in the national interest and the committee strongly urges its enactment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

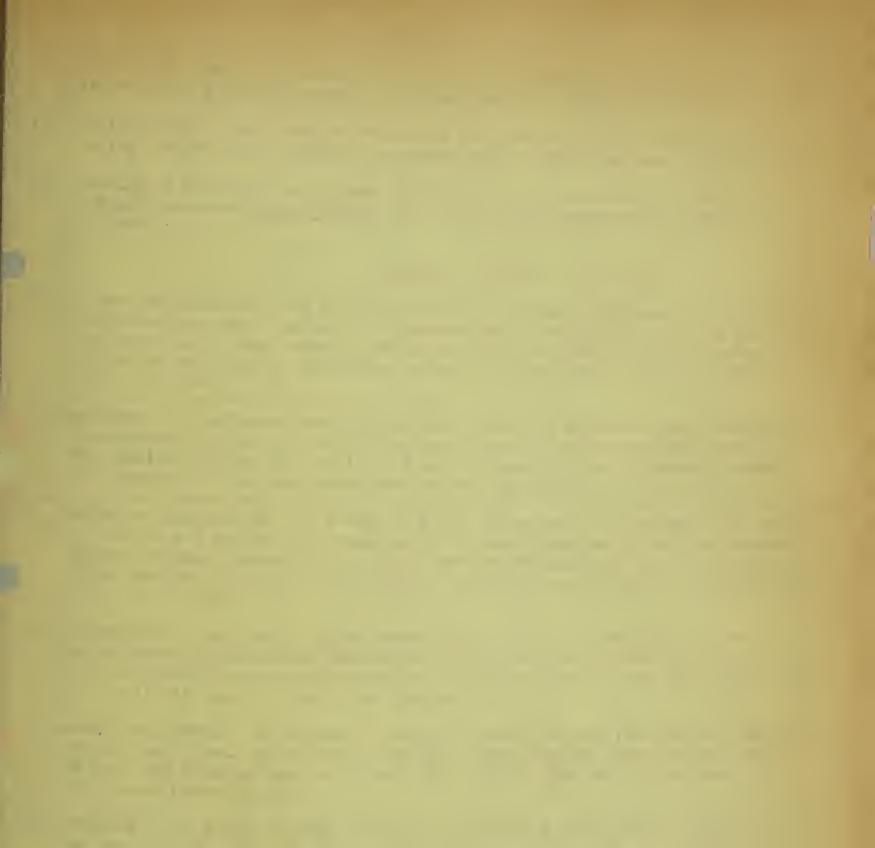
Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Why should the Government pay for any of these items that were submitted in evidence?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The Constitution of the United States provides that property may not be taken without just compensation. Under this bill these items which are private property, may be acquired by the United States. The bill also authorizes that just compensation be paid to the individual who may own the item, by a suit brought in the Federal district court in the district in which he resides or in the Court of Claims.

Mr. GROSS. It is reported that the weapon used in the assassination was purchased for \$10,000 by a collector. Are we to understand that with the passage of this bill the Federal Government would pay out \$10,000 for permanent possession?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. No. I may state that a man by the name of John J. King, who resides in Denver, Colo., claims that he has an arrangement with Mrs. Oswald in connection with the assassination weapon and the pistol. Now, whatever arrangement he may have made with Mrs. Oswald is not the question of what is just compensation. The bill leaves that issue for the courts. If we try to restrict, limit or specify the amount of just compensation, there is some question as to whether or not the legislation itself would be constitutional. Therefore, we say "just compensation."





- 12. FOOD PRICES. Reps. Hansen and Wolff spoke in support of an investigation of the effects of trading stamps on food prices. pp. 23197, 23202-4
- 13. TRADING STAMPS. Rep. Resnick criticized the practice of the Federal Government taking trading stamps with its purchases from private companies. pp. 23192-3
- 14. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the conference report on the Defense Department appropriation bill will be considered today, Sept. 17.

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- 15. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 774, to provide that the Department of Commerce shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures (S. Rept. 751). p. 23274
- 16. RECLAMATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. This bill includes a provision extending the Small Reclamation Projects Act to all 50 States (instead of the 17 western reclamation States). House conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 23250
- 17. HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION. By a vote of 63 to 14, passed with amendments S. 2084, to provide for scenic development and road beautification of the Federal-aid highway systems, including all public lands or reservations which are adjacent to any portion of the Interstate System and the primary system. pp. 23213-14, 23218-25, 23233-70
- 18. INFORMATION. Concurred in House amendment to S. 1483, to provide for the establishment of a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts (pp. 23289-93). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 19. LANDS; IRRIGATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 33, to cancel any unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River irrigation project, Wyo., chargeable against certain non-Indian lands. p. D928
- 20. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7743, to establish a system of loan insurance and a supplementary system of direct loans, to assist students to attend post-secondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools; and H. R. 9022, to amend the law authorizing aid to education in Federally impacted areas so as to permit assistance in cases of major disaster, continue assistance in spite of announcements of base closings, and delete a requirement that the large school systems must have a higher percentage of children of Federal employees in order to be eligible for assistance.
- 21. FOOD ADDITIVES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7042, with amendment, to authorize the use of additives in confectionery. p. D929
- 22. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Jackson inserted the Water Resources Council Report

- to the President on the drought in northeastern U. S. pp. 23279-80
- 23. STOCKPILING. Received from the Office of Emergency Planning a semi-annual statistical supplement stockpile report. p. 23274
- 24. WILDLIFE. Received from Interior a semi-annual report on Federal aid in fish and wildlife restoration. p. 23274
- 25. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Sen. Symington made recommendations for overcoming the continuing "unfavorable" balance of payments, one being to "increase the dollar sales portion of our <u>Public Law 480</u> farm surplus shipment."

 pp. 23214-18
- 26. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that on Tues, the Senate will take up the foreign aid appropriation bill. p. 23266

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 27. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Berry inserted an article critical of the administration's programs which require increased expenditures, p. A5227
- 28. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Talcott criticizing farm labor practices of the Dept. of Labor and inserting an article, "Local Tomato Report--Local Growers Tear Their Hair as Fruit Wastes on the Vine." p. A5229
- 29. FOOD; POPULATION. Rep. Todd inserted an article, "Famine is Here", regarding the problem of food relationship to our enlarging populations. pp. A5242-3
- 30. WHEAT. Rep. Chamberlain inserted an article favoring action by the Senate in approving an amendment to strike from the omnibus farm bill language urging the administration to ease restrictions on wheat sales to the Soviets.

 p. A5247
- 31. COTTON. Rep. Boland inserted an article, "Radical Change for Cotton Supports," favoring the cotton provisions of the farm bill. pp. A5247-8
- 32. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Fraser inserted an article commending the foreign aid program under David Bell's "able administration." pp. A5250-1

 Extension of remarks of Rep. Callan commending a contract program undertaken by the University of Nebraska to plan and develop Ataturk University in eastern Turkey patterned after our land-grant colleges, and inserting an article on this subject. pp. A5256-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

- 33. PERSONNEL. H. R. 11111 by Rep. Thompson, to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act so as to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of optometrists; to Education and Labor Committee.
- 34 FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 11112 by Rep. Whalley, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to Agriculture Committee.
- 35. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 11122 by Rep. Mackie, to provide for U. S. participation

this late hour, because they negative the report of the Secretary of Commerce, they negative the expressions of the committee report, and they negative certain

provisions of the bill itself.

Real progress has been made under the act that has been on the books for several years applicable to interstate highways. There has been no compulsion under that act. Instead, a 3-percent "carrot" has been held out to induce States to come into the program. I believe that 25 of the 50 States have now

come into the program.

Now, however, it is proposed to impose a 10-percent penalty upon States that do not come in, and the penalty is applied not merely to the interstate program, as to which the Federal Government is contributing 90 percent, but also to the primary system, as to which the Federal Government has never contributed more than 50 percent, when the roads have been reconstructed and reconstructed, and in which the States have much more of an investment than the Federal Government has.

Motels by the thousands exist along the primary roads in the various States. In my own State alone, along the primary aid highways, thousands of garages, restaurants, and other places of service and transaction of business exist. To pass the bill at this time, in this way, would jeopardize the great progress that

we are making.

The distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen] spoke about taking cows off the roads. Yes, we took them off the roads in Florida, after a while. We found that to have them on the highways was giving us a black eye.

I suspect that the same condition applied in Louisiana. For our own enlightened self-interest, we took the cows off the road in Florida. No State that is looking for great motor travel and is seeking to attract visitors will for very long overlook a consideration of what is sound practice and what is unsound practice in this field. No State can fail to see that there has been a great improvement for the traveler in the protection of the views along the interstate highway system.

If we were merely allowed to go along in a reasonable way, I think we could make great progress. But to place compulsion in the bill now to include a provision which would take away freedom of choice and freedom of action on the part of State legislatures to zone, and freedom to protect travelers who move along the zoned areas, and to include in these amendments other actions that are compulsory, is doing exactly the

wrong thing.

I say this with great appreciation of the work of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. RANDOLPH], who has handled the subject with com-plete candor and great patience. The bill will be ruined from the standpoint of ever having public acceptability, from the standpoint of ever being passed, from the standpoint of ever having peaceful enforcement, if a provision is included that would prevent the erection of a little sign reading, "Magnolia Hotel, Two Blocks Away." How could such a hotel ever advertise under this program?

I observe the Senator from Alabama in the Chamber. I am sure there are many such businesses in his State, as there are in mine, which find it absolutely necessary to give notice to travelers along the primary highways that facilities which travelers will need are available a short distance off the highway.

The distinguished Senator Illinois [Mr. Dirksen] has already spoken of farmers and those who raise chickens for the production of eggs, and others who have property and live off the highway. They want the opportunity to call attention to what they are selling; that they have fresh vegetables to sell, that they have eggs to sell, or other products for sale. Someone will want to call attention to the fact that he has honey to sell.

We cannot change in the twinkling of an eye a practice that has extended along 225,000 miles of primary highway, costing billions of dollars, most of them State dollars, and which affect the livelihood and decent living of millions of people, without causing a commotion which A feel certain no Senator wants to cause.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield 5 minutes to me?

Mr. COOPER. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I oppose the proposal of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], chairman of the subcommittee. I would hesitate to find myself in disagreement with him, but I am fortified in doing so today by saying that while I disagree with his second thoughts on this particular bill, I support the proposal which he and the committee originally made in subsection (e), on page 11. It seems to me that this is really the basic issue involved in the whole bill, so far as highway advertising signs are concerned.

What the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen] have said in manifestly true in a State like South Dakota. Some of the best scenic highways that can be found in the United States of America are located in South Dakota. I speak as one who has visited in all 50 States and who has motored through most of them.

South Dakota also has wide stretches of prairie and farmland. We have many, long, straight roads, along which tourists can drive at 70 or 75 miles an hour. There are long distances between communities, in which tourists rely, in large part, upon highway signs to provide them with directional guidance as to places which they wish to visit, where they wish to eat, where they wish to stay, or where they wish to shop.

For the motorist who is unfamiliar with South Dakota geography and is traveling along a highway at 65 miles an hour or more, to see a sign out of his eye-right eye or left eye-that he is passing a certain place which is a good place to stop, shop, or stay, is completely meaningless. He cannot apply brakes, make a certain turn, and come to a quick stop. He must have some kind of clear notice in advance when he is approaching an area. Let me cite a couple of illustrations.

A great many tourists who trayel through South Dakota like to stop and visit our Sioux Indian reservations. / The aboriginal American has strong appeal to tourists from all over the country. South Dakota has at least five great Indian reservations. Some of the highways pass through some of the reservations. The Indians bave provided places where the tourists can stop and visit with them. There are tourist camps, shopping centers, and ceremonial places. Our fine Indian citizens encourage the people from the East and elsewhere, who have their children with them, to stop and get acquainted with Indian ways. They have provided some excellent tourist facilities.

But there is no way in the world that tourists who desire to take advantage of such opportunities can do so unless it is by signs directing them off the highway to a reservation and indicating the nature and location of these historic, recreational, or over-night fa-

cilities and installations.

I heard the Senator from Illinois speak about pure country butter. Well, some of the most delightful watermelons in the world are grown in the James River

Valley of South Dakota.

Our Vice President lives a distinguished and happy life in part because he has eaten them. He lived in the area. He lived in Huron, where we have the State fair. Last week I was at the State fair. At that time, I drove through the watermelon country. Farmer after farmer had erected temporary watermelon stands with signs urging the people to stop and buy some of the finest, most lucious watermelons to be found anywhere in the world, and at most attractive low prices.

People are happy to stop and purchase them. They had to have signs leading up to them, because if one travels down a road at 60 to 70 miles an hour going to the State fair, it would serve no purpose to have a sign reading: "Watermelons for sale here." There would have to be a sign reading: "Watermelons for sale 2 or 3 miles ahead. Get ready for it."

What nonsense is this to tell a farmer that he cannot put a sign on his own land in a nonscenic area in order to sell his merchandise without first obtaining the approval of the Secretary of Commerce? Where are we going with this concept of free government if any Secretary of Commerce, an appointed public official, can tell a farmer that he cannot sell his merchandise and advertise it on his own farm without getting that kind of approval?

Let me give you another example. Out in South Dakota we have the nationally known Wall Drug Store—an institution out in Wall, S. Dak., which has become a great mecca for tourists and a great economic asset to the State, solely by its widespread highway advertising. It would be a cruel injustice to deprive this business and this tourist attraction of its right to appeal to the traveling public.

I am completely out of sympathy with what I detect to be a growing tendency in this country and in this Congress to downgrade our State governments.

I noticed that the distinguished Gov ernor of the State of Texas, the second

largest State of the Union, said the other day that our State chief executives were getting disenchanted over the fact that some generals and civilian leaders in the Pentagon were trying to tell the State Governor where and when they can fly a National Guard plane, where they can stop, and whom they can take with them. They were going to submit the matter, through the National Guard Bureau to the Pentagon. The Governor said that he hoped that they would not consider the State Governors to be made up of a "bunch of crooks." I do not believe that we should consider them to be crooks or idoits, or stoughton bottles, either.

It seems to me that people who become members of State and local government as Governors or legislators have some modicum of intelligence and ought to know something more about which highway in their State should be used for scenic beauty and which highway should be used for commercial traffic than any Secretary of Commerce appointed by any President of the United States located here in Washington.

I believe that we would not only be ruining the beneficial results of this particular legislation if we were to strike out, change, or modify subsection 11(e), as proposed in the current amendment, but we would also be helping to drive to the grave the legitimate, autonomous State governments of America.

I resent the current effort toward making governments and legislatures mere ceremonial bodies with certain housekeeping duties and nothing more.

We saw it in the refusal of this body, by a single vote, I believe, to grant to the State Governors the right of veto over an antipoverty program of which they did not approve. We see it again in the attack made by the Pentagon when it is said that Governors cannot be trusted to determine who will fly in a National Guard plane assigned for service in a

Now we see it once more in this attempt in this body, with all its supposed and sometimes supercillious erudition, to tell the States that they cannot be trusted to determine in what areas of their State or which highways they can have a road sign. If we cannot trust the Governors that much, we might as well abolish the system and recognize that we are to have one central government located in Washington and scrap the 10th amendment to the Constitution which, it seems to me, is both firm and sound. This whole proposal does violence to the substance of that constitutional amendment.

I believe that the Senate committee was essentially right when it wrote the legislation as the complittee reported it. I believe that the logic and the persuasion of the committee report was right. They produced a bill which any sincere con-servationist and devotee of natural beauty could conscientiously support. I came to the Senate floor with every expectation of voting for it. I surely hope the adoption of the Randolph amendment does not occur-thus leaving the Senate with no clear and correct decision which it can record on this legislation. A

choice between devotion to natural beauty and devotion to our constitutional concepts, would indeed confront the Senate with a most distasteful dilemma.

I hope that we do not yield to temptations and persuasions from any other source and that the Senate will reject the current proposal and maintain and retain the language of subsection 11(e). I urge Senators to vote no on the pending Randolph amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.

yields time?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Washington.

AMENDMENT OF SMALL RECLAMA-TION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended (43 U.S.C. 422a et seq.) is hereby further amended as follows:

- (1) In section 1, by striking out "in the seventeen western reclamation States" and inserting in lieu thereof "throughout the United States";
- (2) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The term 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,-000,000 and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$5,000,000 plus or minus, in any case, such amount as reflects whatever change in costs of construction of the types involved in the project may have occurred between January 1, 1957, and January 1 of the year in which the loan, grant, or combination thereof is made, as shown by general engineering indices:" and by striking out "And provided further," and inserting in lieu thereof "Provided.":
- (3) In section 4, by adding at the end of absection (a) the following: "The costs of subsection (a) the following: means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate among project functions."
- (4) In section 4, by changing the colon (:) in subsection (b) to a period (.) and striking out the remainder of said subsection:
- (5) In section 5, by striking out the present text of item (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
- "(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-half the costs of acquiring lands or therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement of public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were

constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects.";
(6) In section 8, by striking out "Act of

August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16 U.S.C.

661 et seq.)";

(7) In section 10, by striking out "\$100,-000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200,-000,000".

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House and ask for a conference thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. JACKSON, Mr. Bible, Mr. Moss, Mr. Kuchel, and Mr. Allott conferees on the part of the Senate.

SCENIC DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD BEAUTIFICATION OF THE FED-ERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEMS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2084) to provide for scenic development and road beautification of the Federal-aid highway systems.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia, to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Who yields time?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, have the yeas and nays been ordered?

The VICE PRESIDENT. I do not believe that the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, has all time been yielded back?

The VICE PRESIDENT. All time has not been yielded back.

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. Regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order has been called for.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. QIRKSEN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the Randolph amandment, and I yield back the remainder of my time with the exception of 2 minutes. I shall take 1 minute and my friend, the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, will take a minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATURE CLERK. Strike the period at the end of the amendment, insert a colon and the following:

Provided further, That in the case of municipalities adjacent to the Interstate and primary systems where there are areas zoned industrial or commercial under authority of law or used for industrial or commercial purposes and located adjacent to the Interstate and primary systems, no agreement between the Secretary of Commercial and the States. the Secretary of Commerce and the States shall be required where such area is
(1) Within one mile of a municipality less than 5,000 population;





IIII of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE FOR INFORMATION ONLY; OT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 3, 1966
For actions of May 2, 1966
89th 2nd; No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Skubitz claimed executive branch unfairly holds down farm prices. Rep. Davis, Wisc., criticized increase in Cheddar cheese imports.

HOUSE

- 1. EDUCATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 14644, to extend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 for 3 years and to authorize assistance to developing institutions for an additional year, which had been reported earlier in the day by the Education and Labor Committee (H. Rept. 1467). pp. 9004-10, 9053
- 2. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed without amendment H. R. 8376, to make permanent duty free treatment of certain corkboard insulation (p. 8980); H. R. 12461, to continue

until Sept. 5, 1969, the suspension of duty on certain istle (pp. 8982-3); and H. R. 12463, to continue until June 30, 1969, the suspension of duty on crude chicory roots and reduction in duty on prepared chicory roots (p. 8983).

Passed as reported H. R. 12864, to make permanent the duty-free treatment of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 8984-5, 9018-9); and H. R. 12328, to extend for 3 years the duty-free treatment of certain extracts suitable for tanning (p. 8982).

- 3. RECLAMATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 602, to broaden and strengthen the Small Reclamation Projects Act. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 9014
- 4. FARM PRICES. Rep. Skubitz claimed the executive branch has unfairly held down farm prices and has discriminated against farmers in the anti-inflation drive. p. 9021
- 5. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Curtis spoke in favor of reducing federal expenditures as an anti-inflation measure and inserted an article by Henry Hazlitt. pp. 9023-4
- 6. FLAG. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 763, requesting the President to designate annually as National Flag Week the week in which June 14 occurs. pp. 8977-8

SENATE

7. PARTICIPATION SALES. The Senate met briefly and made its unfinished business S. 3283, the participation sales bill pp. 8967

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 8. COPYRIGHT LAW. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kastenmeier commending and inserting a speech by Rep. Tenzer urging enactment of a bill for the general revision of the Copyright Laws. pp. A2339-41
- 9. FFA. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dole paying tribute to Robert Wiles, this year's recipient of Future Farmers of America's Star Farmer Award and inserting an article, "Kansas is Proud of Him." p. A2341
- 10. FOREIGN TRADE. Speech in the House by Rep. Bingham against the motion to add to the agriculture appropriation bill the proviso that would prohibit agreements under Titles I and IV of Public Law 480 with countries whose ships carry goods to North Vietnam. pp. A2341-2
- 11. INFORMATION. Rep. Rumsfeld inserted an editorial urging enactment of the bill to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. p. A2342
- 12. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Holifield commending the startup of the Hanford atomic steamplant. pp. A2342-3
- 13. RESEARCH ANIMALS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Shriver commending House passage of the dog-cat handling bill and inserting the testimony of the Director of the National Institutes of Health. p. A2349

 Speech in the House by Rep. Culver favoring passage of the dog-cat handling

bill. p. A2366

I repeat less than unequivocal in support of the legislation. There are things in the making that might be resolved within the next few weeks or the next few months and there might be some further time to study the results of legislation that is now in effect.

But the bill is here today, Mr. Chairman, and by reason of the fact that either some of these judges or some of the commissioners or both do have a very heavy load—heavier than a person should carry, I am going to vote for the legislation.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. \I am glad to yield

to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATTA. Actually you have referred to the Department of Justice opinion on this. As I read on page 5, it says:

While the Department of Justice takes no position with respect to the ultimate need for additional judges in the Court of Claims, we would suggest that the decision on that question should be deferred for the present.

Would the gentleman like to comment on that?

Mr. McCULLOCH. Yes; that is what I was trying to say in an easy, friendly fashion when I said the Department of Justice was less than unequivocally in support of this legislation.

I might have said that the Justice Department indicates in its letter that it was of the opinion that the legislation

could be delayed awhile.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Chairman, will the

gentleman yield further?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATTA. I have not heard any discussion as to the need for additional commissioners versus the need for additional judges. Would the gentleman care to comment on that?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I regret to say to the members of this committee that I do not have the statistics that would justify an expression of opinion on this matter. It is my belief, on the other hand, that perhaps more able, dedicated commissioners—and that is not meant to mean at least some of those who are on duty are not able and dedicated duty—might solve the problem.

Mr. LATTA. I thank the gentleman. Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield

back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows: S./1804

An act to provide for the appointment of two additional judges for the United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional associate judges for the Court of

(16) In order to reflect the changes in the namber of permanent associate judges of the Court of Claims caused by this section, section 171 of title 28 of the United States Code

is amended by striking out the word "four" in the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six".

SEC. 2. Section 175 of title 28, United States Code, in its present form is stricken, and the following section is inserted as section 175 of title 28 of the United States Code:

"§ 175. Assignment of judges; divisions; hearings; quorum; decisions

"(a) Judges of the Court of Claims shall sit on the court and its divisions in such order and at such times as the court directs.

"(b) The Court of Claims may authorize the hearing and determination of cases and controversies by separate divisions, each consisting of three judges. Such divisions shall sit at the times and places and hear the cases and controversies assigned as the court directs.

(c) Cases and controversies shall heard and determined by a court or division of not more than three judges, unless a hearing en banc is ordered by the court or by the chief judge. The court en banc for an initial hearing shall consist of the judges of the Court of Claims in regular active service. In case of a vacancy in the court or of the inability of a judge thereof in regular active service to sit, a justice or judge assigned to the court pursuant to chapter 13 of this title shall be competent to sit in the court en banc when designated by the court

"(d) A rehearing en banc may be ordered by a majority of the judges of the Court of Claims in regular active service. The court en banc for a rehearing shall consist of the judges of the Court of Claims in regular active service. A judge of the Court of Claims who has retired from regular active service shall also be competent to sit as a judge of the court en banc in the rehearing of a case or controversy if he sat on the court or divi-sion at the original hearing thereof.

"(e) Two judges shall constitute a quorum of a division of the Court of Claims, four judges shall constitute a quorum of a court

"(f) A majority of the judges or justices who actually sit on the court or division or court en banc must concur in any decision."

SEC. 3. Item 175 in the analysis of chapter 7 of title 28 of the United States Code, immediately preceding section 171, is amended to read as follows: "175. Assignment of judges; divisions; hearings; quorum; deci-

Mr. CELLER (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words. (Mr. GROSS asked and was given

permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe a substantial case has been made for this bill. I question, and seriously question in the light of the report itself that the addition of two permanent judges is required in order to get the job done in the Court of Claims. I just do not believe it. I would have to go along with the Justice Department and suggest, as they apparently do, that other judges be used on a temporary basis to discharge this caseload.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. As the

gentleman well knows, the object of this legislation is as follows: We now have five judges on the Court of Claims/ adding two more, the court could sit in two divisions, thereby relieving the load of cases that the judges must decide. If a court can function in two divisions, as the bill would make possible, the gentleman recognizes that that action would make it possible for the court almost to double the number of cases it could handle. It would expedite the work to that extent.

Mr. GROSS. What is the length of vacations these judges take? Does the gentleman have any knowledge of the amount of time they spend on the job? There has been several criticisms of the courts in the District of Columbia recently/with respect to nonworking judges.

Mr/ROGERS of Colorado. Of course, what the gentleman is now talking about has no relation to the problem of whether or not we should have two divi-

sions in the Court of Claims.

Mr. GROSS. It has every relation to the fact that you claim that there is a workload to be disposed of. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. According to the information supplied by the Court of Claims, there was a total of 6,516 claims pending on September 30, 1964.

This shows an increase of approximately 2,000 cases within a period of 1 year. I am sure the gentleman will agree that if we can expedite these cases and have them finally disposed of, that will be a step in the administration of justice.

Mr. GROSS. What has been the increase in the number of commissioners?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. There has been no increase in the number of commissioners.

There are 15 commis-Mr. GROSS. sioners, as I understand it?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. That is right.

GROSS. And they discharge Mr. much of this workload, do they not?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Let us put it this way: They have a responsibility in sitting and determining and accepting evidence and trying to resolve the issues and reporting that to the judge, and the court itself, and the court itself makes the decisions.

Mr. GROSS. How does the gentleman answer the suggestion of the Department of Justice that judges be used, on a temporary basis, to help with this workload?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I might say this to the gentleman: "Where will we obtain judges on a temporary basis?"

There is an increase of just two here, and provision that they may sit in a divi-

Mr. GROSS. Are there not available somewhere in the United States two judges who could be brought in to help clean up the caseload, without appointing two permanent judges at a cost of some \$120,000 a year?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. No doubt there are, out of the probably 92 districts in the United States, which have their respective district judges.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it is beyond belief that this situation cannot be resolved without recourse to the appointment of two more additional permanent judges at a heavy cost to the taxpayers. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATTA] has asked why additional commissioners cannot be used. I do not believe the answers, if they may be called that, are very satisfactory. In the absence of better justification for this bill I must oppose it and if there is to be no rollcall vote I want my opposition on the record.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the

gentleman has expired.

Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having assumed the chair, Mr. Krebs, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1804) to provide for the appointment of two additional judges for the U.S. Court of Claims, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 831, he reported the bill back to the House.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on

the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF SMALL RECLAMA-TION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, with House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Aspr-NALL, ROGERS of Texas, Johnson of California, Saylor, and Reinecke.

AN ANALYSIS OF TECHNOLOGY'S INFLUENCE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the body of the Record and to include extraneous

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, as technology rapidly transforms the world, we must be prepared to alter our view of the world. In the spring issue of the Columbia University Journal of World Business, Prof. Emile Benoit indicates some of the new political and economic possibilities which a technologically developed world may be capable of achieving, if only our minds and institutions are open to them.

Professor Benoit's article, "Interdependence on a Small Planet," points out that twin revolutions—military and economic—are slowly erasing nation-state barriers. The military revolution, he says, is well known; the economic revolution is less so. It involves the competitive advantages that stimulate direct investment and spur the rise of giant, stateless, business organizations, which he considers "harbingers of an emerging international economic order.'

Mr. Speaker, I think we all have something to learn from the intellectual analysis offered by Professor Benoit's

article, which follows:

INTERDEPENDENCE ON A SMALL PLANET

(Combining imaginative insights with solid scholarship, Emile Benoit explores in these pages—his second contribution to the Journal—the prospects for universal wellbeing in an economically intertwined world. Professor Benoit, a specialist in international economics, is on the faculty of both Columbia's School of Business and its School of International Affairs.)

(By Emile Benoit)

Wa now live in a world in which all men are so close that only a few minutes' com-municating, orbiting, or shooting time separates them-a world which is only a tiny footstool for the beginning of man's explorafootstool for the beginning of man's explora-tion of the universe. Yet we are still trying to make do with a system of international re-lations based on a much earlier order, one that could accommodate scores of independ-ent self-centered nation-states, each claim-ing the absolute rights of a Machiavellian sovereign to do what its own interest ap-peared to dictate, to withdraw from (or ig-nore) prior agreements when inconvenient, and to be bound solely by its own judgment and to be bound solely by its own judgment in international disputes—including disputes about the meaning of its provises and agreements.

The tension between these two worlds—the vast one of petry independent quarreling human groups, and the small one inextricably linked for good or for ill by modern tech-nology—is the central drama of our era; it is unimaginable that these two concepts of the world can coexist for long. One or the other—or both—must go. It is the writer's belief that the universe of seemingly sovereign political entities will gradually disappear as mankind grows to understand the basic facts of its interdependence and learns to fashion political tools more consistent with them. This interdependence is both military and nonmilitary. The first variety has been accorded greater publicity, but even in this area the nature and strength of the ties that bind mankind are but imperfectly under-

Few fully comprehend that we are now in the strange position of being militarily dependent upon our opponents. This paradoxical situation has arisen out of the con-temporary revolution in military technologies. Contrary to Alfred Marshall's soothing adage, nature does make jumps; they are rare, but when they occur, a new system emerges and that new system is no longer understandable and predictable by the laws that governed the old one.

ANATOMY OF A QUANTUM JUMP

The main features of the current military revolution need no detailed exposition here. As every modern schoolboy now unfortunately knows, the Hiroshima bomb was thousands of times more powerful than earlier weapons, and the first hydrogen bomb a thousand times stronger than that. These nuclear explosives, of continuously improving efficiency, were then incorporated into missiles capable of delivering havoc at least 40 times more quickly than World War II planes. Their effectiveness was again raised by another large factor with the development of inertial guidance systems that direct the missiles to their targets with fantastic precision. When the possibility of an active antimissile defense arose/decoys and jamming devices were quickly/installed on the incoming missiles to make the chance of intercepting any significant percentage of them exceedingly remote. As a final step, missiles launches have been hardened, dispersed, concealed, or kept in motion beneath the oceans or in the air so that there is little hope of preventing any decisive proportion of them from functioning by means of a preclusive attack.

All this adds up to a true quantum jump of the order of hundreds, or thousands, of Changes of that magnitude are comparatively rare in cosmic experience: they may be likened to the gathering of forces behind the explosion of stars, or the mutation which led to the emergence of the human brain in the evolutionary process. Certainly the magnitude of the present weapons revolution completely dwarfs that of the invention of gunpowder, cannons, and muskets which in its time destroyed the viability of feudalism. It is surprising that, in the light of these developments, so many people can expect a political system based on war as the means of settling major disputes to go on much as before.

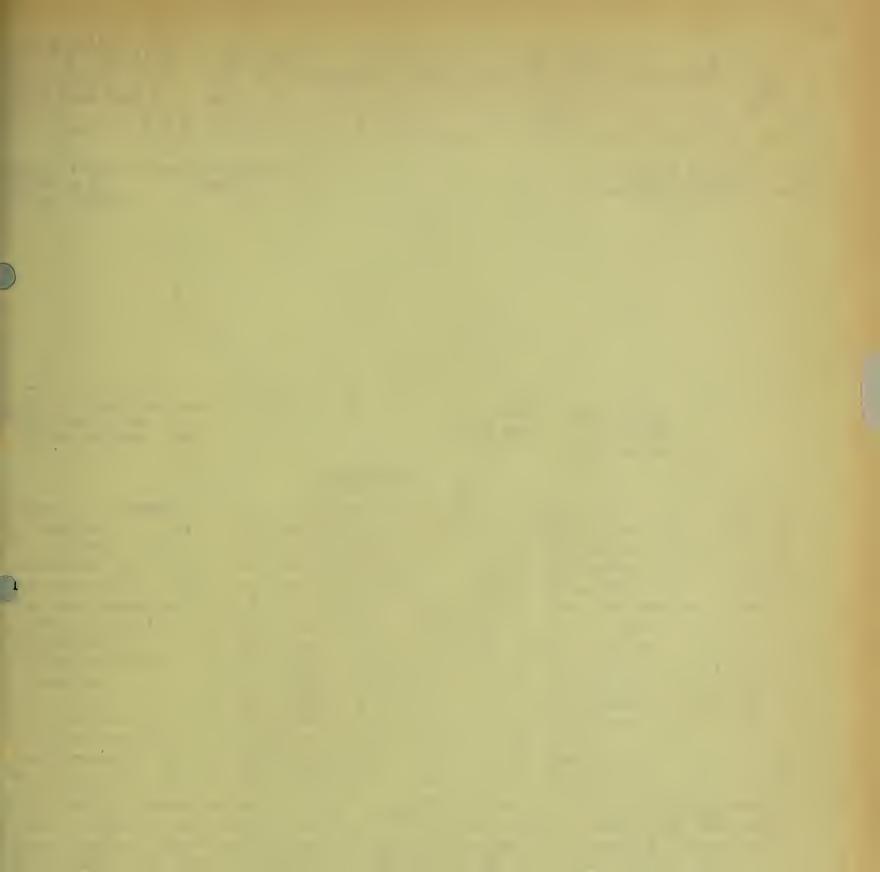
In effect, what has occurred is a mass exchange of hostages, leaving the population of the world's major cities subject to sudden slaughter by hostile governments. This is interdependence on a new plane of intensity: This is to an unbelievable and gruesome degree we now depend on each other's leaders to be rational, to be predictable, to be sane. has only to imagine for a moment what the situation would be like today if Hitler and the Nazi Party were in charge of a military force like that of the United States or the U.S.S.R. to appreciate how desperately we now depend on each other's leaders to be relatively free of paranoia, and endowed with humane qualities.

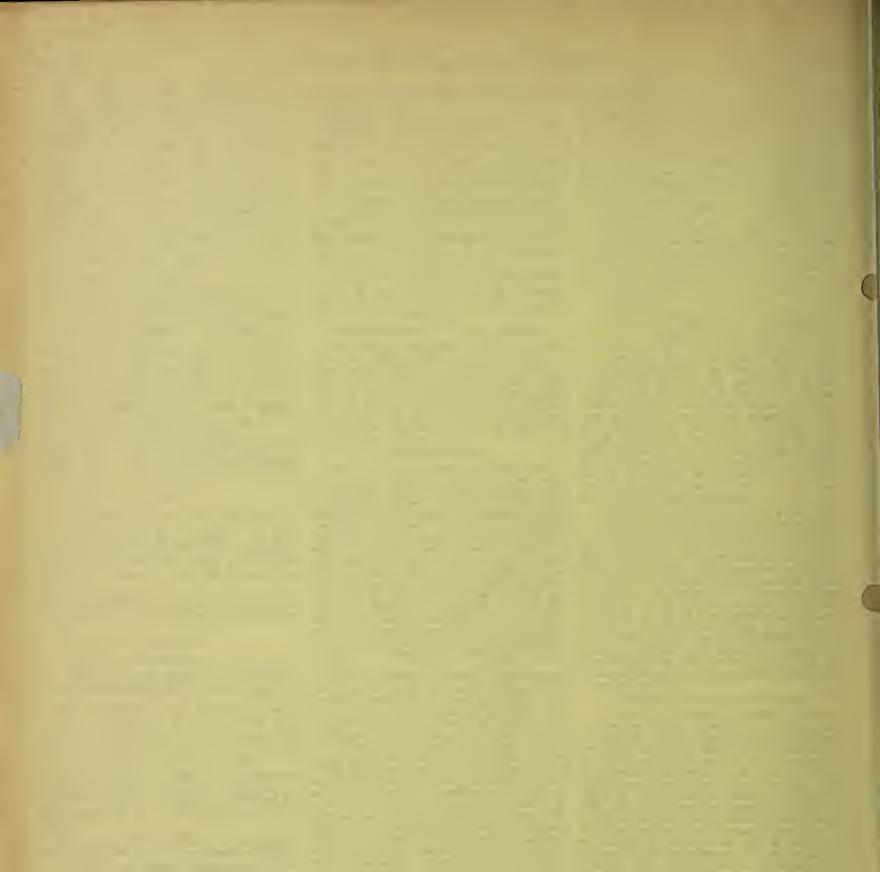
BREAKING THE LANGUAGE BARRIER

It would be a mistake, however, to overemphasize military intedpendence to the exclusion of other types. Military intedpe-pendence is simply one facet of the tech-nological revolution which, by overcoming the obstacles of distance and time, is in an operational sense shrinking our planet. Already the jet plane and modern electronics have greatly reduced the girth of our globe: electronic advances can transmit the essential raw material of human intercourseexchanges of thought—as well as the impulses for aiming weapons. The presence of Telstar in the sky is a reassuring omen, preparing us for a day in the near future when international communication, and indeed when television and fascimile pictures—which are so much more readily comprehended across linguistic boundaries than are mere words—will flow easily over national boundaries, enlarging the community of experience out of which the community of feeling and of trust needed for political cooperation must grow. But this will require cooperation; hostile use of such facilities could quickly create chaos in the airwaves.

Geographic and physical aspects of human exchanges of thought-as well as the im-

Geographic and physical aspects of human interdependence will increasingly obtrude on our attention and demand solutions. Recognition has gradually emerged that nuclear fission explosions in the air raise the radioactivity of the atmosphere and spread malignancy and death far from where they initially were set off. We are now be-coming more aware that the atmosphere is also subject to gradual deterioration from





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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated fair packaging-labeling bill. House Rules Committee cleared food-for-freedom bill and bill to increase number of supergrade positions. House committee reported bills to authorize Secretary "to estimate parity price for 1966" and to continue provision on notifying of tobacco-allotment leases.

HOUSE

- 1. PARITY PRICES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 15089, "to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to estimate parity price for 1966" (H. Rept. 1605). p. 11640
- 2. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 15124, to continue the provision modifying the requirement that copies of tobacco-allotment leases be filed with the county committee within a certain time (H. Rept. 1606). p. 11640

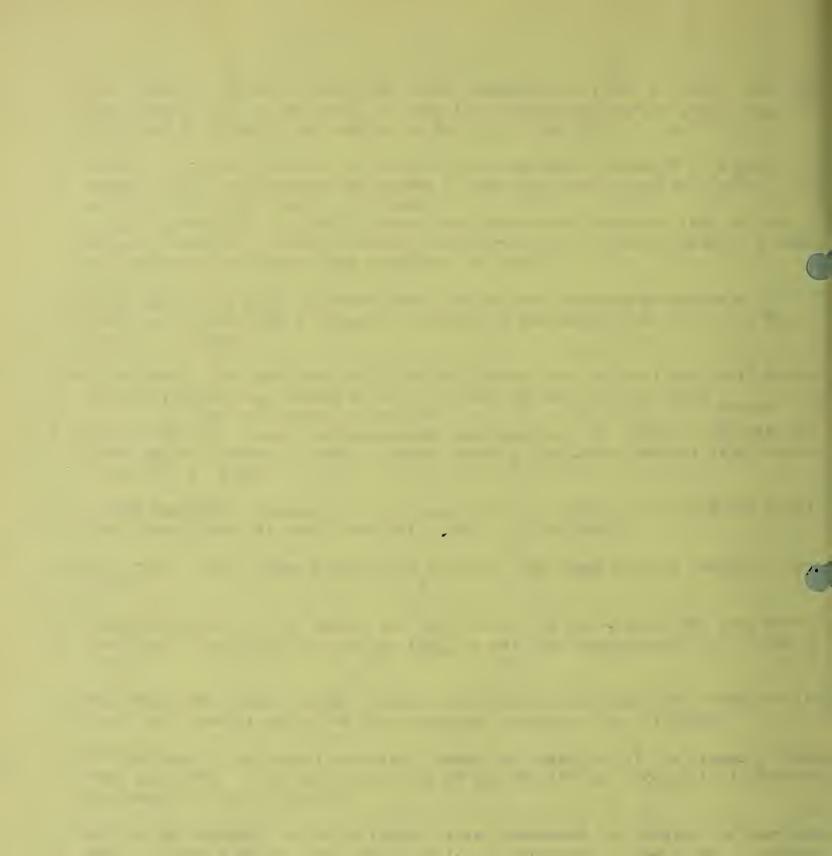
- 3. RULES COMMITTEE reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 14929, the foodfor-freedom bill; H. R. 14019, to authorize additional foreign public buildings; and H. R. 14025, to extend the <u>Defense Production</u> Act. p. 11640
- 4. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 2393, to increase the number of positions authorized at GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 (H. Rept. 1604). p. 11640

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1495, to permit variation of the 40-hour workweek of Federal employees for educational purposes. p. D485

- 5. PUBLIC DEBT. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 15202, to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit (H. Rept. 1607). p. 11640
- 6. RECLAMATION. The conferees on S. 602, to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act, agreed to file a report on the bill. p. D486
- 7. DISASTER RELIEF. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 15151, to permit the planting of alternate crops on acreage which is unplanted because of a natural disaster. p. 11550
- 8. LIBRARY SERVICES. Passed, 336-2, as reported H. R. 14050, to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act. pp. 11554-84
- 9. RECREATION. Rep. Tupper inserted an article, "The Great Joys of Camping." pp. 11597-8
- 10. VETERINARY CORPS. Reps. Arends and Price commended the work of the Army Veterinary Corps, including its work on food, on its 50th anniversary. pp. 11598-9, 11637-8
- 11. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Younger inserted an article predicting that "containerization" will revolutionize the transportation industry. pp. 11599-60
- 12. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Reuss inserted a speech by Secretary of the Treasury Fowler, "The Year 1966: Year of Decision and of Opportunity for International Economic Cooperation." pp. 11627-31
- 13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Albert announced the program for next week:
 Mon., Consent Calendar and various bills on suspension of the rules, including
 statute of limitations, additional supergrades, and amendment of the Tort
 Claims Act; Tues., Private Calendar and legislative appropriation bill; Wed.
 and balance of week, debt-limit increase, defense-production extension, and
 food-for-freedom bill. Rep. Albert also said: "I would say...I think it is 99
 percent at this time that when we adjourn on...Thursday, June 30, we will have
 a vacation to Monday, July 11." p. 11585
- 14. ADJØURNED until Mon., June 6. p. 11639

SENATE

15. FISHERIES. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 29, to direct the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to conduct a survey of the marine



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AIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to resolution requesting all departments and agencies to avoid actions against agricultural parity prices.

SENATE

1. PARITY PRICES. Agreed to as reported S. Con. Res. 88, expressing the sense of Congress "that the provision of the Agricultural Act of 1948 shall be construed, as Congress intended, as applicable to all agencies of Government, as well as to the Secretary of Agriculture, and that no action be taken by any agency of Government for the purpose of preventing, or the likely result of which will be to prevent, the price of an agricultural commodity selling below parity from rising to parity." pp. 12849-52

- 2. PERSONNEL. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10721, making various amendments to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (S. Rept. 1285). p. 12839
- 3. PUBLIC DEBT. By a vote of 50-17, passed without amendment H. R. 15202, to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt for the period beginning July 1, 1966, and ending June 30, 1967. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12902-22
- 4. COTTON. Conferees were appointed in both Houses on H. R. 12322, the cotton research and promotion bill. pp. 12748, 12942
- 5. FUND ADJUSTMENT. Passed without amendment H. R. 6438, which permits (subject to the limitation applicable to each appropriation concerned) an agency to use each appropriation available to it during a fiscal year to finance the procurement of materials and services or other costs for which funds are available in other appropriations of the agency, provided final adjustment by charge to the appropriation benefited and credit to the financing appropriation is made on or before the close of each fiscal year. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12945
- 6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from this Department reports on the overobligations of allotments in SCS and ASCS. p. 12839
- 7. VETERANS' AFFAIRS. Sen. Dodd's name was added as a cosponsor to S. 3303, to increase benefits under the recently enacted cold war GI bill. p. 12849
- 8. MILK. Sen. Proxmire inserted the testimony of the Secretary of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Assoc. favoring S. 2921, to provide a special milk program for children. pp. 12853-4
- 9. FOOD. Sen. Symington commended and inserted an editorial, "The Food Vote," which he states emphasizes the fact that "we have a food problem rather than a farm problem." p. 12879
- 10. WATER RESEARCH. Sen. Jackson inserted the report of Secretary Udall summarizing the operations of the Interior Department with respect to making sea and brackish waters usable. pp. 12884-6
- 11. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Hartke suggested certain restrictions on aid to Egypt and recommended that this Department "assess Egypt's food resources and storage facilities." pp. 12900-2
- 12. BUDGET. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted a term paper, "The Budgetary Process and the Appropriations Committees." p. 12929-42
- 13. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 20. p. 12945

HOUSE

(H. Rept. 1627)

14. RECLAMATION. Received the conference report on S. 602, to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act. The language of the conference report makes the following important changes in the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956: (1) The Small Reclamation Projects Program is extended to the entire

United States as in the House amendment to S. 602. (2) The ceiling on the amount of a loan or combination loan and grant for any one project is increased from \$5 million to \$6.5 million. (3) The formula used for determining the interest rate for the interest-bearing portions of loans under this Act is changed from a formula based on yield to a formula based on coupon rates. (4) New language is added updating the basic Act by incorporating recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. This is substantially the same as in the House amendment to S. 602. (5) An additional \$100 million is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Small Reclamation Projects Program. pp. 12725-26

Rep. Cooley spoke opposing the proposed expansion of the area of the Small

Rep. Cooley spoke opposing the proposed expansion of the area of the Small Reclamation Projects Act and inserted a letter from Secretary Freeman on the

subject. pp. 12825-26

- 15. FOOD ADDITIVES. Concurred in a Senate amendment to H. R. 7042, to permit safe additives to be used in candy even if they are non-nutritive. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12726
- 16. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed with amendments H. R. 14025, to extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 12727,47, 12762, 12766). Rejected a committee amendment regarding control of consumer credit (pp. 12745-47).
- 17. JOB CORPS. Rep. Quie criticized alleged "excessive salary increases" for Job Corps employees. pp. 12752-53
- 18. ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS. Rep. Fascell commended and inserted a speech, "Private Enterprise, Economic Integration, and the Alliance for Progress," urging modern farm management and free trade in Latin America. pp. 12753-55
- 19. PERSONNEL. Rep. Nelsen commended and inserted an article alleging pressure on Federal employees to buy savings bonds. pp. 12765-66
- 20. HOUSING. Rep. Barrett inserted a speech by former Rep. Rains, "The Interests of Congress in Housing." pp. 12832-34
- 21. STOCKPILING. Rep. Curtis spoke favoring an orderly stockpile disposal program that is not "based on budgetary considerations." pp. 12762-65
- 22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the House will consider Mon. S. 1160, to amend the Administrative Procedure Act, to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. p. 12747
- 23. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 20. p. 12747
- 24. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Reps. Younger and Michel criticizing "the extraordinary pressure being exercised against the civil service employees in connection with the savings bond drive", and inserting articles on this subject. pp. A3249-50, A3253
- 25. JOB CORPS. Rep. Ayres inserted an article, "Each Job Corps Graduate Has Cost the United States \$160,064." pp. A3264-5
- 26. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Skubitz inserted an article favoring Rep. Dole's amendment to the food-for-freedom bill which would provide trained technical assistance to

agriculturally deficient nations. p. A3266

27. SCHOOL LUNCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bolton commending and inserting a report "on how the national school lunch program could become a more vital contributor to the nutrition of our Nation's children." p. A3267

BILLS INTRODUCED

- 28. PUBLIC WORKS. H. R. 15762 by Rep. Landrum, to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; to Public Works Committee.
 - S. 3518 by Sen. Kennedy of Mass., to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 as it relates to those areas to be designated as redevelopment areas; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author p. 12844
- 29. POVERTY. H. Res. 890 by Rep. Farbstein, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to appropriations to carry out the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 during fiscal year 1966. Remarks of author pp. 12748-9
- 30. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 15750 by Rep. Morgan, to "amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended"; to Foreign Affairs Committee.
- 31. WILDLIFE. H. R. 15758 by Rep. Dingell, to amend the act of March 16, 1954, relating to hunting stamps for the taking of migratory waterfowl, to require a hunting stamp for the taking of any other migratory bird; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.
- 32. DAIRY. H. R. 15765 by Rep. Olson of Minnesota, to provide payments to producers in combination with purchases and loans as a means of price support to producers to maintain a supply of dairy products adjusted to the demand therefor; to Agriculture Committee.
- 33. HOLIDAYS. H. R. 15769 by Rep. Rogers of Colorado, relating to national observances and holidays; to Judiciary Committee.
- 34. DATA; INFORMATION. S. 3517 by Sen. Magnuson, to provide for the collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication, and sale of standard reference data; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author pp. 12843-4
- 35. FOREIGN TRADE. S. 3522 by Sen. Sparkman, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Congress each year certain information relating to the import and export of agricultural commodities; to Finance Committee. Remarks of author pp. 12846-7
- 36. RECREATION. S. 3510 by Sen. Ribicoff, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of a Connecticut River National Recreation Area, in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author pp. 12840-1

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT, 1956

June 16, 1966.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Aspinall, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 602]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of

the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following: That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended (43 U.S.C. 422a et seq.) is hereby further amended as follows:

(1) In section 1, by striking out "in the seventeen western reclamation States" and inserting in lieu thereof "throughout the United States";

(2) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The term 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000, and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$6,500,000:" and by striking out "And provided further," and inserting in lieu thereof "Provided,";

(3) In section 4, by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following: "The costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as

may be appropriate among project functions.";

(4) In section 4, subsection (b), by striking out the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads "and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and inserting in lieu thereof "the project"; by inserting at the end of the

parenthetical phrase which follows thereafter ", except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof,"; and by changing the colon (:) to a period (.) and striking out the remainder of said subsection;

(5) In section 5, by striking out the present text of items (a), (b), and

(c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed the lesser of (1) \$6,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization

as provided in section 4(b) and the amount of the grant approved;

"(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects;

"(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of (1) the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing irrigation benefits in each particular year to land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the

loan at a rate as determined in (2) above;";

(6) In section 8, by striking out "Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)";

(7) In section 10, by striking out "\$100,000,000" and inserting in

lieu thereof "\$200,000,000".

Sec. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be applicable to or affect in any way the terms on which any loan or grant has been made prior to the effective date of this Act.

And the House agree to the same.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL, WALTER ROGERS, HAROLD T. JOHNSON, JOHN P. SAYLOR, ED REINECKE, Managers on the part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON. ALAN BIBLE. FRANK E. Moss, Thomas H. Kuchel, GORDON ALLOTT, Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill, S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, submit this statement in explanation of the effect of the language agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report. The language agreed upon is essentially the language of the House amendment with two significant changes as herein noted.

CEILING ON THE AMOUNT OF THE LOAN AND GRANT

The Senate-passed bill included language to amend the basic act by increasing the maximum amount of any loan or combination loan

and grant for a single project from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000.

The House amendment retained the \$5 million limitation but with qualifying language to permit adjustment of the amount to reflect changes in costs of construction of the types involved in the particular project which may have occurred between January 1, 1957, and January 1 of the year in which the loan is made. At the present time, the language of the House amendment would provide a ceiling of between \$6 million and \$6.5 million depending upon the particular

project involved.

The conference committee adopted language which places a ceiling of \$6,500,000 on the amount of any loan or combination loan and grant for any single project. A specific amount seemed preferable in view of the problems that would be inherent in administering the House language. The \$6,500,000 figure is considered an equitable amount on the basis of increases in construction costs since the enactment of the basic act 10 years ago. In other words, at today's prices, \$6,500,000 will purchase about the same in the way of project works and facilities as \$5,000,000 would have paid for 10 years ago.

INTEREST RATE

The formula included in the Senate-passed bill for determining the interest rate to be used in repaying those portions of any loan allocable to the irrigation of excess lands, to municipal and industrial water supply, and to commercial power is the formula based on coupon rates which has been adopted by Congress in recent years for various Federal water project programs.

The House amendment made no change in the interest formula in

the basic act which is based on yield rather than coupon rates.

The conference committee adopted the interest formula embodied in the Senate-passed bill in the interest of maintaining consistency among all Federal programs. It seemed particularly important that there be consistency between the interest rate used for this small reclamation projects program and the program of the Department of Agriculture under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT

The language of the conference report makes the following important changes in the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956:

(1) The small reclamation projects program is extended to the entire United States as in the House amendment to S. 602.

(2) The ceiling on the amount of a loan or combination loan and grant for any one project is increased from \$5 million to \$6.5 million.

(3) The formula used for determining the interest rate for the interest-bearing portions of loans under this act is changed from a

formula based on yield to a formula based on coupon rates.

(4) New language is added updating the basic act by incorporating recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. This is substantially the same as in the House amendment to S. 602.

(5) An additional \$100 million is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this small reclamation projects program.

This is the same as in the House amendment to S. 602.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Walter Rogers, Harold T. Johnson, JOHN P. SAYLOR, ED REINECKE, Managers on the part of the House.



in the war claims fund, those having the highest priority and obviously the first crack at these funds, may leave those with low priority, and charitable organizations, with very little or no repayment of their war losses. In other words, paying small businesses full reparation on their claims plus interest will preclude any payment at all to the thousands of other organizations, with valid claims to the same funds. I see no reason at all why a few claimants should gobble up all the funds and leave thousands of deserving claimants crying out in the wilderness.

My second objection, is that interest in the past has not been paid on war damages, and that this proposal therefore is irregular and a favoritism intended to benefit small business at the expense of charitable organizations.

This objection is substantiated by the wholehearted opposition of Foreign Claim Service Commission to the Dirksen proposal. They concur with me that they have never paid interest on war damage claims and that such interest payment would deprive many deserving claimants of their justified return.

My third objection is that the Dirksen rider is entirely irrelevant to the bill to which it is attached. There is no connection at all between this revision of the War Claims Act and the bus taxation proration and reciprocity for the State of Massachusetts.

With these three objections in mind, especially the gross injustice which would fall upon charitable organizations if this bill passes, I urge that this bill go to conference and the Dirksen amendment be deleted.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956

Mr. ASPINALL submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1627)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended (43 U.S.C. 422a et seq.) is hereby further amended as follows:

"(1) In section 1, by striking out 'in the seventeen western reclamation States' and inserting in lieu thereof 'throughout the

United States';
"(2) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting in lieu shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,-000, and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$6,500,000: and by striking out "And provided further," and inserting in lieu thereof 'Provided,';

"(3) In section 4, by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following: 'The costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as may be appropriate among project

"(4) In section 4, subsection (b), by striking out the word 'construction' phrase which now reads 'and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the project'; by inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase which follows thereafter except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof,'; and by changing the colon (:) to a period (.) and striking out the remainder of said subsection;

"(5) In section 5, by striking out the present text of items (a), (b) and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"'(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed the lesser of (1) \$6,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization as provided in section 4(b) and the amount of the grant approved;

"'(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation cilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) onehalf the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects;

"'(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of (1) the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the begin-ning of the fiscal year in which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing irrigation benefits in each particular year to land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as determined in (2)

"(6) In section 8, by striking out 'Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) ';

"(7) In section 10, by striking out '\$100,-000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$200,-000.000%

"Sec. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be applicable to or affect in any way the terms on which any loan or grant has been made prior to the effective date of this Act.'

And the House agree to the same.
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, WALTER ROGERS. HAROLD T. JOHNSON, JOHN P. SAYLOR, ED REINECKE, Managers on the Part of the House. HENRY M. JACKSON, ALAN BIBLE, FRANK E. Moss, THOMAS H. KUCHEL, GORDON ALLOTT. Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill, S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, submit this statement in explanation of the effect of the language agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference re-The language agreed upon is essentially the language of the House amendment with two significant changes as herein noted.

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The Senate-passed bill included language to amend the basic Act by increasing the maximum amount of any loan or combination loan and grant for a single project from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000.

The House amendment retained the \$5 million limitation but with qualifying language to permit adjustment of the amount to reflect changes in costs of construction of the types involved in the particular project which may have occurred between January 1, 1957 and January 1 of the year in which the loan is made. At the present time, the language of the House amendment would provide a ceiling of between \$6 million and \$6.5 million depending upon the particular project involved.

The conference committee adopted language which places a ceiling of \$6,500,000 on the amount of any loan or combination loan and grant for any single project. A specific amount seemed preferable in view of the problems that would be inherent in administering the House language. \$6,500,000 figure is considered an equitable amount on the basis of increases in construction costs since the enactment of the basic Act 10 years ago. In other words, at today's prices, \$6,500,000 will purchase about the same in the way of project works and facilities as \$5,000,000 would have paid for 10 years ago.

INTEREST RATE

The formula included in the Senate-passed bill for determining the interest rate to be used in repaying those portions of any loan allocable to the irrigation of excess lands, to municipal and industrial water supply, and to commercial power is the formula based on coupon rates which has been adopted by Congress in recent years for various Federal water project programs.

The House amendment made no change in the interest formula in the basic Act which is based on yield rather than coupon

The conference committee adopted the interest formula embodied in the Senate-passed bill in the interest of maintaining consistency among all Federal programs. It seemed particularly important that there be consistency between the interest rate used for this Small Reclamation Projects program and the program of the Department of Agriculture under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT

The language of the conference report makes the following important changes in the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956:

(1) The Smail Reclamation Projects Program is extended to the entire United States as in the House amendment to S. 602.

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(4) New language is added updating the basic Act by incorporating recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. This is substantially the same as in the House amendment to S. 602.

(5) An additional \$100 million is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Small Reclamation Projects Program. This is the same as in the House amendment to S. 602.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
WALTER ROGERS,
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
ED REINECKE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CHAMIZAL TREATY NATIONAL ME-MORIAL IN THE CITY OF EL PASO

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 7402) to provide for the establishment of the Chamizal Treaty National Memorial in the city of El Paso, Tex., and for other purposes, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Chamizal National Memorial in the city of El Paso, Texas, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H.R. 6515, to supplement the act of October 6, 1964, establishing the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, and for other purposes with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amend-

ment, as follows:

Page 2, after line 2, insert:

"Sec. 2. The Act of October 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1005) is amended by revising section 9 to read."

9 to read."
"'SEC 9. There is authorized to be appropriated annually, through the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation Acts, not to exceed the sum of \$35,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, on this and the preceding bill were the amendments germane to the bills? Is that correct? Mr. ASPINALL. That is correct. On

Mr. ASPINALL. That is correct. On the preceding bill it was simply changing the title in conformity with the body of the bill.

On this bill which, as it originally passed the House, authorized an additional member from the State of Illinois on the Commission for the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The other body inserted a provision authorizing an additional \$10,000, which amounts to a total of \$35,000 annually for the use of the Commission.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE AD-MINISTRATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Accounts of the Committee on House Administration may be permitted to sit during general debate today.

to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 402(d) OF THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 7042) with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and Insert: "That section 402(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"'(d) If it is confectionery, and-

"'(1) has partially or completely imbedded therein any nonnutritive object: Provided, That this clause shall not apply in the case of any nonnutritive object if, in the judgment of the Secretary as provided by regulations, such object is of practical functional value to the confectionery product and would not render the product injurious or hazardous to health:

"'(2) bears or contains any aicohol other than aicohol not in excess of one-haif of 1 per centum by volume derived solely from the use of flavoring extracts; or

"'(3) bears or contains any nonnutritive substance: Provided, That this clause shall not apply to a safe nonnutritive substance which is in or on confectionery by reason of its use for some practical functional purpose in the manufacture, packaging, or storage of such confectionery if the use of the substance does not promote deception of the consumer or otherwise result in adulteration or misbranding in violation of any provision of this Act: And provided further, That the Secretary may, for the purpose of avoiding or

resolving uncertainty as to the application of this clause, issue regulations allowing or prohibiting the use of particular nonnutritive substances."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 143] Ford, William D. bernethy Murray Ashley Barrett O'Brlen Gettys Passman Bolton Gilbert Burton, Utah Goodell Pool Cahlll Grover Poweli Rivers, Aiaska Rodino Callaway Gurney Cederberg Halleck Hansen, Idaho Hansen, Wash. Celler Rogers, Fia. Chamberlain Roncallo Harvey, Ind. Howard Rooney, N.Y. Clark Clausen, Don H. Senner Sikes Huot Conte Jacobs Jonas Stephens Convers Taylor Teague, Caiif. Corbett Jones, N.C. Thompson, N.J. Corman Kirwan Toll Craley Krebs Lipscomb McEwen Tunney Walker, Miss. Culver Cunningham McMillan Williams Dawson Macdonald Willis Dickinson Duncan, Oreg. MacGregor Wilson, Bob Edwards, Ala. Ellsworth Martin, Ala. Martin, Mass. Wilson, Charles H. Wright Wyatt Matsunaga Erlenborn Evins, Tenn. Farnsley Miller Young Moeller Morse Multer Fogarty

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 347 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PROPOSED HEARINGS ON THE QRAFT LAW

(Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to reivse and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I asked permission to address the House for this reason. On Wednesday, we begin hearings on the draft law. We will have General Heishey and a number of Members of the House and of the other body. I have requested that we look into the whole draft setup. I have had a very voluminous research made on the entire draft law on the problems we face. It is all prepared.

I just want to let the membership know we are beginning to have this inquiry into the draft. Any Member who wishes to come, if he has anything to

Two periods of major expansion stand out in the history of the gas industry. The first was around the turn of the century when gas became popular for cooking and water heating instead of just for illumination. The second followed the development of long-distance gas transmission systems which made possible the widespread use of natural gas for home heating. Thus, coal has long since disappeared as a significant factor in the home heating market throughout the country, and gas has assumed by far the dominant role in this field. It is being used increasingly for air conditioning as well. Just in the last 5 years, from 1960 to 1965, the number of residential customers for gas for heating, cooling, and other purposes has risen from 30.4 million to over 34.4 million. And as the American Gas Association has also reported:

Gas utility revenues have multiplied seven times from the \$1.1 billion in 1945 and since 1950, gross plant of utilities and pipalines have increased from \$7 billion to \$29 billion at the end of 1965, making this the Nation's sixth largest industry in terms of plant in

We frequently hear these days that we are living in an age of electricity and that, at least until the age of atomic power is full blown, electricity is going to dominate ever more as a source of power. Actually this is a misleading and in many respects false impression. There are sound economic reasons for believing that the use of gas will continue to grow and grow tremendously in the years ahead. Gas costs far less to produce, transmit and distribute than electricity. A gas system is highly dependable and not subject to unexpected shutdown due to weather or failure of one local unit in an entire region. Furthermore, natural gas will be available in quantity, despite burgeoning demand, for many years. In addition, our ability to produce high quality synthetic pipeline gas from coal and lignite assures a supply that is nearly inexhaustible. In fact one of the great potential uses of gas is generation of electricity on site by residential, commercial and small and large industry

In any case the outlook for the industry is most heartening. Financial experts are bullish on the prospects of the industry, and with reason. I mentioned that there were 34.4 million residential customers for gas for heating, cooling, and use in other appliances in 1965. By 1975 it is estimated that this will go up to nearly 44 million residential customers. Sales of gas to restaurants, stores and hotels are expected to double by 1975. Natural gas is also being used more and more widely in a great variety of manufacturing and other industrial processes.

We can thus look back on 150 years of history of an industry that has brought light, heat, and energy to satisfy the needs of millions of our people. It has mage for cleaner easier heating and comfort undreamed of just a genera-

challenges it is facing now and in the tion or so past. We can look forward years ahead.

tion or so past. We can look forward confidently to the next century or century and a half in this industry where, in uses yet undreamed of as well as in more traditional uses, it will continue to serve reliably and continually the needs of American citizens throughout our land.

> (Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD (at the request of Mr. Walker of New Mexico) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

> [Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

> (Mr. FARNUM (at the request of Mr. WALKER of New Mexico) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

> [Mr. FARNUM'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

RECLAMATION AREA EXPANSION **OPPOSED**

(Mr. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. WALKER of New Mexico) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the House soon will be called to act upon the conference report on S. 602, the bill which would extend to all the 50 States the authority of the Small Reclamation Project Act, which now is limited to the 17 western reclamation States.

I must oppose this report, or I would not meet my responsibility as chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

The bill embraces several desirable provisions, and I favor these provisions. But I must object to the House amendment, now accepted by the conference committee, which would expand this Reclamation Act throughout the United States.

The expansion of the authority to all States is opposed by the Department of Agriculture. The Department had no opportunity to submit its views upon the amendment before it was written into the bill by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Unfortunately, when S. 602 was passed by the House it was considered under the unanimous-consent rule and was not referred to the Rules Committee. The House companion bill is H.R. 4851. I say unfortunate because very few Members of this body knew that the amendment had been added to the bill. If I had been advised that this bill provided for a major territorial extension of authority, I certainly would have objected vigorously to the procedure at that time.

I first became aware of this action when I received a copy of the Secretary of Agriculture's letter of May 5, 1966, to the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I request that a copy of this letter be printed in the RECORD at this point. The Secretary's letter follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D.C., May 5, 1966. Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Chairman, Committee on Interior and

Insular Affairs, House of Representatives. DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In connection with conference committee consideration of S. 602, a bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, this Department recommends deletion of the House amendment which would extend the authority of the Act to all 50 States.

This Department feels that the issue of whether or not the Small Reclamation Projects Act should apply to all the States or just to the western reclamation States was considered and settled at the time the original Act was passed in 1956. The original bill, H.R. 5881, 84th Congress, 1st Session, introduced by Congressman Engle applied to the 48 States and 2 Territories. It was objected to in debate by the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee and amended on the Floor of the House to apply only to the 17 western reclamation States.

The amendment to H.R. 4851, in the current Congress, to extend the authority of the Small Reclamation Projects Act to all 50 States originated within the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This Department was not advised of this action until the bill was reported out and so had no opportunity to submit its views by report or testimony.

This extension of the Federal Reclamation Laws to all 50 States would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide Federal assistance in the 31 eastern States on small water resource development projects that would be largely duplicative of that being provided by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. (P. L. 83–

Moreover, the Small Reclamation Projects Act does not contain the fundamentally sound requirement of P. L. 566 that needed land treatment measures to protect reservoirs and insure proper water use in the benefited area shall be an integral part of the project. P. L. 566 requires that agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans be obtained from owners of not less than 50 percent of the lands in the drainage area above each detention structure and also provides technical assistance to accelerate the installation of all needed land treatment measures in the project area.

The Bureau of Reclamation would be required to set up new offices and new personnel to serve the 31 eastern States to carry out this duplication of authority irrespec tive of the need for increased agricultural production.

Small Reclamation Projects must have irrigation as their primary purpose. The Federal Government should not be promoting new irrigation development in the 31 eastern States because of the effect it would have on increased crop production.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours, ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, in this letter, which has the Bureau of the Budget's approval, the Secretary of Agriculture voices his strong opposition to the extension of this authority and documents the reasons there-

I wish to point out that this issue was thoroughly threshed out in the Congress more than 10 years ago. I think it was

properly settled at that time after exhaustive hearings. Now the conference report on S. 602 proposes to reverse this previous action of the Congress. Since I played a part in this previous action I would like to review briefly the legislative history in 1955 on this point.

On April 27, 1955, Representative Engle introduced H.R. 5881 which would supplement the Federal reclamation laws to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide Federal assistance in the development of small reclamation projects by non-Federal organizations in all 48 States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

On May 4, 1955, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported

Representative Engle's bill.

On May 26, 1955, H.R. 5881 was debated on the floor of the House. An amendment offered by Representative JONES, of Alabama, provided that the Secretary of the Interior would furnish assistance under the bill in the 17 western reclamation States, and that the Secretary of Agriculture would furnish the assistance authorized by the bill in the 31 Eastern States and Hawaii and Alaska.

During the debate on the House floor serious opposition was expressed to making the reclamation program of the Interior Department nationwide. chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture I stated my position as follows, and I am quoting from page 6085 of the Congressional Record of May 26, 1955. I said:

I will vote for the Jones amendment and I will vote against the bill if the Jones amendment is not adopted. The gentleman wlll say to the House that unless we adopt the Jones amendment the Interior Department will be extended into 31 additional

Following the debate on May 26, 1955, the House adopted the Jones amendment and passed the bill.

I feel this is ample proof that this body did give careful consideration to extending the authority of this act to all the States, and after thorough debate,

rejected the proposal.

My convictions remain the same as in 1955. There is no demonstrated need to bring the reclamation program into the 31 Eastern States and compound the confusion and duplicating authorities between the Small Reclamation Projects Act and the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act that now exists in the western reclamation States.

Mr. Speaker, my plea is that we reject this conference report at this time and at a later date fully explore the need for such action. Certainly a major revision in our natural resources legislation warrants hearings and full House debate on its merits and needs.

(Mr. COOLEX (at the request of Mr. WALKER of New Mexico) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous/matter.)

[Mr./COOLEY'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SICKLES (at the request of Mr. WALKER of New Mexico) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. SICKLES' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISI-TORS TO THE U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

(Mr. LENNON (at the request of Mr. WALKER of New Mexico) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include ex-

traneous matter.)

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Speaker, I was elected chairman of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy this year, and under leave to revise and extend my remarks and to include extraneous matter I include herein the report of that Board's visit in the RECORD at this point.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CONN., MAY 13, 1966

The President of the Senate.

The Speaker of the House of Representa-

tlves. Gendemen: Pursuant to Section 194 of Title 14 of the United States Code, the following Senators and Members of the House of Representatives were designated to constitute the 1966 Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy.

By the President of the Schate: Senator Thomas J. Donn, Democrat of Connecticut.

By the Senate Committee on Commerce:

Senator WARREN G. MAGNOSON, Democrat, of Washington (ex officio), Senator Ross Bass, Democrat of Tennessee, Senator James B. Pearson, Republican of Kansas.

By the Speaker of the House: Representative William L. St. Onde, Democrat of Connecticut; Representative Wandell WYATT,

Republican of Oregon.

By the House Merchant Marlne and Fisheries Committee: Representative Enward A. GARMATZ, Democrat of Maryland (ex officio); Representative ALTON LENNON, Democrat of North Carolina; Representative FRANK M. CLARK, Democrat of Pennsylvania; and Representative James R. GROVER, Re publican of New York.

A Meeting of the Board of Visitors was eld at the United States Coast Guard Academy on 13 May 1966. Present:

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS

Representative ALTON LENNON of North Carolina.

Representative WILLIAM L. St. ONGE of Connectleut.

Representative James R. Grover of New

REPRESENTATIVES OF COAST GUARD HEADQUAR-TERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Rear Admiral Joseph R. Scullion, USCG, Chlef, Office of Personnel.

Captain William B. Ellis, USCG, Chief, Office of Personnel designate.

Captain Frederick J. Hancox, USCG, Chief, Training and Procurement Div.

Captain Frank M. Fisher, Jr., USCG, Congressional Liaison Officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, COAST GUARD ACADEMY Rear Admiral Chester R. Bender, USCG, Superintendent.

Captain Edward C. Allen, Jr., USCG, Assistant Superintendent.

Captain Stanley L. Smith, USCG, Dean. Captaln Austin C. Wagner, USCG, Commandant of Cadets.

Captain Malcolm J. Williams, USPHS, Director of Admissions.

Captain Robert R. Fletcher, USPHS, Senior/ Medical Officer.

Captain Stephen G. Carkeek, USCG, Chief, Waterfront Division.

Captain Paul F. Foye, Head, Department of Humanlties.

Commander Robert B. Long, USGG, Chlef, Plant and Personnel Division.
Commander Robert W. Smith, USCG,

Comptroller.

Commander Carl W. Selln, USCG, Chief, Athletic Activities Division.

REPORTER

Joseph J. Albanese, 359428, SN, USCG.

Upon arrival at the Academy, military honors were rendered to the visiting members of the Congressional Board of Visitors. The Superintendent and selected staff officers then met with the Board of Visitors for a formal session. Representative ALTON LEN-Non was elected Chairman of the 1966 Congressional Board of Visitors.

SYNOPSES OF THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD SESSION

1. The Chairman called the meeting to order and expressed for the Board of Visitors the pleasure that its members had in returning to the Coast Guard Academy for the annual visit. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the SuperIntendent presented an oral summary of hls written report to the Board of Visitors.

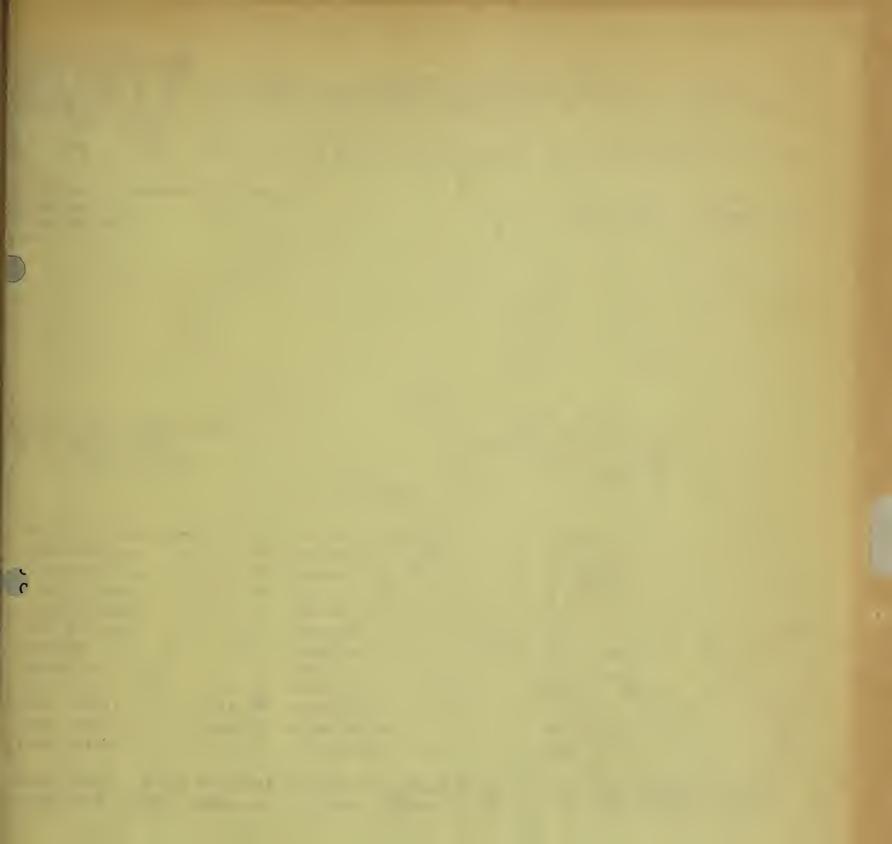
2. The Superintendent's opening statement included an expression of welcome to the Congressional Board of Visitors on behalf of the Academy staff and the Corps of Cadets. Additionally, the Superintendent expressed his appreciation for the keen interest and support previous Boards of Visitors had demonstrated in all phases of the educational and professional training program

at the United States Coast Guard Academy.
3. Highlights of the Superintendent's résumé included the following:

a. Admissions: The function of admissions was transferred to the Academy from Coast Guard Headquarters less than a year ago. Substantial changes have been made in the admission procedures in that time. Specifically, a more firm control has been achieved over the number of cadets appointed and over the number of cadets who will actually This was accomplished in part by report. earlier processing of examinations, including physical examinations, and earlier appointments of cadets, directly from the Academy. Additionally, appointed cadets were required to accept the appointments during the period roughly 1 April to 30 April, or lose further consideration. Of 386 appointments, there were 281 firm acceptances, or some 73%.

Curriculum: During the present academle year, the modified curriculum recommended by the Academy Advisory Commitmended by the Academy Advisory Committee has been placed into effect for all except the graduating senior class. Thus far, the transition to the two fields of study, Engineering-Science or Management-Social Science, has progressed relatively smoothly. A natural result of the new curriculum was the need for additional instructors, as a greater variety of subjects are being taught In both required courses and electives. The Coast Guard budget for fiscal year 1967, now passed by the House, does provide for additional new instructor positions.

c. Summer Program: The Academy is experimenting with a new summer program this year. The ten-week cruise utilizing both cutters and the barque EAGLE has been abandoned. Foreign cruises have been discontinued temporarily and it is believed that two six-week cutter crulses will provide adequate training in the modern ships, provide this experience for a larger number of cadets of the First and Third classes. On the other hand, the EAGLE will make short





IIII of Congressional Proceedings

QF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
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HIGHLIGHTS: House rejected conference report on small reclamation projects bill; requested second conference. Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill.

HOUSE

1. RECLAMATION. Rejected, 136-204, the conference report on S. 602, to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. The primary issue was the provision extending the small reclamation projects program to the entire U. S. This provision had been in the House version of the bill. A second conference on the bill was requested, and House conferees were appointed. pp. 15878-86, 15896

Conferees were appointed on S. 254, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain the Tualatin Federal reclamation project, Ore. Senate conferees have been appointed. pp. 15877-8

- 2. POVERTY. Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., inserted the House Republican Policy Committee statement opposing H. R. 15111, proposed Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966. pp. 15907-8
- 3. FARM PRICES. Rep. Nelsen commended and inserted an article stating that "the farmer is not the one to blame" for increases in living costs. p. 15911
- 4. ECONOMY. Rep. Ullman urged action to reverse "the tight money situation and the disastrous effect it is having in the <u>lumber</u> and homebuilding industries." pp. 15922-3

SENATE

- 5. ORGANIZATION; PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10104, to enact into positive law title 5, U. S. Code, "Government Organization and Employees" (S. Rept. 1380). p. 15841
- 6. PESTICIDES. Sen. Ribicoff discussed and submitted a report from the Government Operations Committee, "Interagency Environmental Hazards Coordination-Pesticides and Public Policy" (S. Rept. 1379). pp. 15771-4
 Sens. Gruening and Hartke were added as cosponsors of S. 3608, to prohibit the sale or shipment of DDT for use in the U.S. p. 15843
- 7. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 3584, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 15775, 15784-91, 15795, 15801-41). Rejected, 29-61, an amendment by Sen. Gruening to require that U. S. foreign currency loans be made subject to the same requirements as dollar loans "insofar as the United States obtaining assurance that they will be used in an economically and technically sound manner" (pp. 15801-2).
- 8. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3254, to amend the U. S. Code with respect to the scope of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and to repeal inconsistent legislation. p. D654
- 9. EDUCATION. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2097, to provide for judicial review of the constitutionality of grants or loans under certain education and health acts. p. D654
- 10. PATENTS; COPYRIGHTS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1237, to encourage the creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting the authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying. p. D654
- 11. WATER. Sep. Kuchel inserted an article, "Claim of Water Waste in Southland Assailed -Metropolitan Manager Points to Metering of Systems, Building of Underground Supplies." pp. 15775-6
- 12. ECONOMY. Sen. Proxmire claimed "our economy is gradually slowing down, contrary to the view of some persons who are still advocating that we need a tax increase designed to be an anti-inflationary measure." pp. 15781-3

am sorry that the United Nations has not been able to accept Premier Ky's request that observers be sent. So we must encourage other alternatives: The use of the International Control Commission, or a group from independent and preferably Asian nations as observers. These observers should not only report on the voting, but they should report on the ground rules before the elec-tions are held. And time is running out.

I hope that prompt action can be taken.

Unless we know both that the rules by which candidates are placed on the ballot and are allowed to campaign permit full expression of differing positions and points of view, and that the ballots will be counted accurately, we will have failed to achieve a most important chiefly. to achieve a most important objective

on the road toward peace.

THE AIRLINES STRIKE

(Mr. DORN asked and was given pexmission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his re-

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, tens of thousands of words condemning the airlines strike have sounded through these Halls of Congress the past 2 weeks and have filled up page after page of the Congressional Record.

The time for words of protest are gone.

I call for legislation.

The President has done everything within his power to settle the airlines strike. He appointed an Emergency Board composed of Senator WAYNE MORSE, Dick Neustadt, of Harvard, and David Ginsburg, a Washington attorney.

The parties to the dispute had full opportunity to present their cases. The Board considered all the evidence presented, a record of 2,000 pages, and came up with a generous recommendation.

The President then publicly urged the parties to come to agreement on the basis of the Board's report, which he said formed the framework for a just and prompt settlement.

He directed Secretary Wirtz and Assistant Secretary Reynolds to work around the clock to obtain a settlement within the 30-day cooling off period by

The airlines, acting perhaps without enthusiasm but nevertheless with complete sincerity, accepted the Board's recommendations. The union continues to refuse to do so. The Board's recommendations represent a tidy little \$76 million package for the union. The union leadership remains immovable from its original position, leaning its full weight on its original \$117 million package.

The President book every action available to him, through all departments of the Federal Government, to reduce the inconvenience to the public, to assure the naitonal security, and to minimize the

delay in delivering the mail.

Today, the President of the mightiest Nation in the world stands powerless in a situation that can best be described as a creeping economic paralysis. He has no tools left to deal with this situation.

He has no further power available except the power of persuasion, and it should be apparent to all of us that he is faced with men who are listening to other voices.

It is up to us, now, to provide the President with additional tools, tools with a diamond cutting edge, designed to operate swiftly and effectively in this one specific situation. The matter now rests with us.

INJUSTICES IN VETERANS' READ-JUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that is needed to remove the serious injustices that have become apparent since the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1966 became effective last June 1. At that time, I explained to the House that a number of flaws in that act would have to be eliminated in fairness to those who served in the uniform of our country.

My bill, the Veterans' Fair Treatment

Amendments Act of 1966, provides an increase in allowances for veterans in college or participating in job farm, or flight training programs to levels now available to var orphans in similar programs. Under present law, the war orphan receives \$30 per month more than the veteran, a discrepancy that obviously cannot be justified. It is illogical to expect living expenses of older veterans to be less than those of high school graduates receiving was ambana' allow. graduates receiving war orphans' allowances.

My proposal is also designed broaden educational assistance to include children of veterans having service-connected disabilities of 50 percent or more. Surviving children of veterans so rated at time of death would also be eligible.

In addition, this legislation will compensate veterans who obtained their ed ucation before the current program became effective. Many veterans, rather than wait for Congress to act, went to college on their own initiative and often on borrowed money. To exclude them from the benefits of the GI bill penalizes them unfairly, and corrective action on the part of Congress is mandatory.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that my bill be given the highest priority at this session. Congress must keep faith with our veterans. It is on this premise that I have introduced the Veterans Fair Treatment Amendments of 1966.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE **ADMINISTRATION**

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

STRIKING OF MEDALS TO COM MEMORATE THE 1,000TH ANXI-VERSARY OF THE FOUNDING POLAND

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 139) to provide for the striking of medals to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of Poland, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The Clerk read the Senate amend-

ment, as follows:

Page 2, line 12, strike out "1966" and insert "1967".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the regrest of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume that the bill calls for no expenditure of money? Mrs. SULLIVAN. No, that is perfectly correct. These medals will be struck at no cost whatsoever to the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from

Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FACILITIES FOR VISITORS TO THE NATION'S CAPITOL

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 14604) to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to remodel the existing structure of the U.S. Botanic Garden for use as a visitors' center, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report

the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illi-

nois.
Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in view of the Presitatements of recent date, his alleged concern about expenditures of the Government, and in view of the potential cost, I am of the opinion that this proposal ought to have more discussion than

can reasonably be given it under unanimous consent on the House floor today.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I object to consideration of the bill under unanimous-consent procedure.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TUALATIN RECLAMATION PROJECT, OREGON

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill S. 254, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Tuala tin Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes, with House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from Colorado? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees; Messis.
Aspinall, Rogers of Texas, and Saylor.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT, 1956

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 602 to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 16, 1966.)

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 172]

	-	
Anderson, Ill.	Farnsley	Murray
Andrews,	Flynt	Nedzl
N. Dak.	Fraser	O'Hara, Mich.
Arends	Frelinghuysen	Pepper
Ashbrook	Gathings	Pike
Baring	Goodell	Powell
Beckworth	Green, Oreg.	Race
Boggs	Griffiths	Redlin
Burton, Calif.	Grover	Reid, N.Y.
Cabell	Hagan, Ga.	Rivers, Alaska
Cahill	Hansen, Wash.	Roberts
Celler	Hébert	Roncalio
Chelf	Henderson	St Germain
Clark	Hungate	St. Onge
Conyers	Irwin	Scott
Corbett	Keith	Senner
Craley	King, N.Y.	Stephens
Dague	King, Utah	Sweeney
Dawson	Leggett	Toll
Delaney	Long, La.	Tuten
Diggs	Mackie	Udall
Dwyer	Martin, Ala.	Watkins
Edwards, La.	Miller	White, Idaho
Ellsworth	Mills	Willis
Evans, Colo.	Mink	Wilson,
Everett	Moeller	Charles H.
Evins, Tenn.	Monagan	
Flarbstein	Morrison	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 352 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. Aspinall] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 20 minutes.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on S. 602 provides for continuing a very successful small water projects program which was initiated 10 years ago. The purpose of this program is to encourage State and local participation in the development and rehabilitation of small water projects primarily for irrigation. The Federal Government assists such undertakings by providing loans to the States or to local public agencies. The local agencies retain full responsibility for the planning, construction, and operation of these small projects.

Mr. Speaker, on April 27, 1955, Representative Engle introduced H.R. 5881 which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide Federal assistance in the development of reclamation projects by non-Federal organizations in all 48 States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

As reported out of committee on May 4, 1955, H.R. 5881 would have retained the authorization of the Secretary of the Interior to furnish such assistance in all 48 States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

H.R. 5881 was considered on the floor of the House on May 26, 1955, and amended to provide that the Secretary of the Interior would furnish assistance under the bill in the 17 western reclamation States, and that the Secretary of Agriculture would furnish the assistance authorized by the bill in the 31 Eastern States and Hawaii and Alaska— Congressional Record, 84th Congress 1st session, page 6105. The bill passed the House as so amended—Congressional Record, 84th Congress, 1st session, page 6107.

The Senate version of this bill, S. 2442, introduced by Senator Anderson on July 11, 1955, contained two titles. Title I pertained to the 17 western reclamation States and authorized assistance to be furnished thereunder by the Secretary of the Interior. Title II pertained to the 31 Eastern States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska and authorized assistance to be furnished thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the Senate, S. 2442 was substituted for the bill passed by the House, and in this form it was passed by the Senate on July 28, 1955.

The conference committee eliminated title II and both Houses subsequently passed the conference bill which was limited to the 17 western reclamation States with assistance thereunder to be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior. The conference report was filed in the House on May 23, 1956, agreed to by the House on June 13, 1956, by the Senate on July 20, 1956, and approved on August 6, 1956.

The statement of managers on the part of the House indicates that the agreement in conference to limit the program to the 17 western reclamation States was based on an amendment, pending before the Congress at that

time, to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act which might provide for the Eastern States the purposes sought by enactment of the Small Reclamation Projects Act. The amendment to the Watershed Act was subsequently passed and both programs have been in operation since 1956.

The Small Reclamation Projects Act was amended in the 85th Congress by the act of June 5, 1957—71 Stat. 48. However, this amendment did not involve the matter of extending the act to the Eastern States

H.R. 4851, the companion bill to S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act was introduced on February 11, 1965. As introduced it was applicable only to the western reclamation States and to Hawaii. Hearings were held on June 25, 1965, and subcommittee markup sessions were held on August 2 and August 19. The bill was reported to the House on August 25 with an amendment extending the coverage of the act to the entire United States.

On September 7, 1965, under suspension of rules procedure, H.R. 4851 passed the House without any floor amendments. This action was subsequently vacated and S. 602 was passed with the House language. The matter of extending the program to the entire United States was discussed during floor consideration of September 7.

On September 16, 1965, the Senate objected to the House amendments and asked for a conference on S. 602. On May 2, 1966, House conferees were appointed and the conference committee meeting was held on June 2, 1966, in which agreement was reached on the legislation including extension of the program to the entire United States.

Mr. Speaker, the major differences between House and Senate versions of S. 602 are as follows:

First, coverage: Language in the House-passed bill made the small reclamation projects program applicable throughout the United States. There was no comparable provision in the Senate-passed bill. In the conference committee meeting, the Senate receded and the House provision was agreed to;

Second, size of project: The size of project permitted in the House-passed bill was \$5 million on the basis of 1956 costs, adjusted to reflect changes in the costs of construction. It is estimated that the House language would have permitted assistance to projects costing about \$6.5 million at the present time. The Senate-passed bill would have permitted assistance to projects costing \$7.5 million. The conference committee adopted a project cost figure of \$6.5 million without any provision for adjustment;

Third, interest rate: The interest rate formula in the House-passed bill was based upon yield while the formula in the Senate-passed bill was based on coupon rates. The House receded and the conference committee agreed to the formula in the Senate-passed bill. This is the same formula which has been adopted by the Congress in recent years for most Federal water project programs;

Fourth, fund advances to conduct studies and prepare reports: The Senate-passed bill included a provision to permit the advance of up to half the cost of making the necessary engineering studies and preparing reports to accompany loan applications. There was no comparable provision in the House-passed bill. The Senate receded and the conference committee deleted this provision; and

Fifth, authorization of appropriations: The House-passed bill authorized the appropriation of an additional \$100 million to carry out the purposes of the small reclamation projects program. The Senate-passed bill authorized the appropriation of not only an additional \$100 million, but included language increasing that amount by amounts repaid on previous loans and the amounts of nonreimbursable allocations. In other words, the Senate provision would have established a revolving fund for this program. The Senate conceded and the conference committee agreed to the House provision.

Mr. Speaker, from the foregoing, it is clear that the conference committee report differs from the House-passed bill only in one major respect—the interest rate to be used in repaying interest-bearing allocations.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Jones].

(Mr. JONES of Alabama asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I find myself very discomfited by the fact that I must oppose this conference report, but I do so in the light of the history of the fact that we have undertaken during the last 11 years a fine and useful program of implementing watershed development.

Mr. Speaker, in 1955 this same proposition was presented to the House of Representatives.

The Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at that time was the beloved gentleman from California, Mr. Engle.

Mr. Speaker, I offered an amendment to strike out or to delete the 31 Eastern States from the application of the small projects interior operation bill. That amendment succeeded.

Subsequently, in the following year, we passed Public Law 566, designed to complement and to embrace the furtherance of water resource development, taking into account land use and the ultimate basic needs that we could devise from these stream developments.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that program has succeeded. It has succeeded because it took into consideration the total water utilization.

Now, this proposal comes along designed to extend irrigation in the 31 Eastern States. They already have that authority under Public Law 566.

Now, we have heard—at least I have heard since being in the Congress for a period of 20 years—that we did not want duplication of effort and that we did not want a multiplicity of agencies dealing and dialing in directing these water resource projects. But, here is one seek-

ing today to set up another bureaucracy with which to deal with these problems that are reconciled to local use and understanding, that will be destroyed or at least disturbed through the application of this arrangement.

Mr. Speaker, I see no sense in our having expended millions and millions and millions of dollars to complete the survey requirements of local conditions that have been extended since the adoption of Public Law 566 to a community situation today and throw them out and make no use of them.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if we are going to deal with this enormously expensive problem of water resource development, we should take into account what has been accomplished and what we seek to do in the future.

Now, if we want to commence another agency, operating in all of the other 31 States, here is the commencement of it.

Mr. Speaker, how in the world are we going to vote for an authorization to give sanction to an operation when the Federal Government is not going to have this close scrutiny over the expenditures of Federal funds and how the projects are going to be made compatible to the general use of a basin operation, for instance, and how the withdrawal of water is going to be determined and how its use is to be determined.

Mr. Speaker, the question as to how we are going to make these unified approaches to water problems is of paramount importance.

Here we are called upon to fragment the operation and to set aside one little useful part—and that is irrigation—and close our eyes to the general use of a stream in its relationship to land management.

We have some 19 accredited practices that are employed by the farmers in their soil use and water use programs on their farms.

Are we going to strip them of the opportunity to use the land in conformance to good water policies? I do not think so.

Mr. Speaker, I believe what we need to do, if we are really anxious about the problem, is to accelerate the program of watershed development in cooperation with local people and in cooperation with their local desires.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the conference report is not agreed to.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Poage].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we are again confronted with the question of whether we can wisely extend a good program to areas in which it has not operated and in which other good programs have been and are operating.

To me, the answer seems to be no. To do so, we must either add materially to the appropriations which we are now making as is provided in this conference report or we must spread the benefits of the program very thin indeed. This conference report, if you adopt it, authorizes an extra \$100 million for this purpose. If you do not make the additional appropriations—and frankly I am not a member of the Committee on Appro-

priations and I cannot speak for that great committee—but I do not believe that committee is going to appropriate \$100 million of additional money—if it does not and we extend this program which is now applicable to only 17 Western States to all the States of the Union, we will have so diluted the program, so thinned it out, that neither the Western nor the Eastern States are going to have any program of which they can be proud. They are not going to have an effective program if you spread it over the nation unless you are willing to put up the additional funds, which I just do not think the Committee on Appropriations is going to put up.

We have two programs working now all over the United States and a third one working over 17 States. We have a program that is working very successfully in small watersheds. Something like 700 of them have been approved and are now either in operation or are being constructed. The present small watershed program requires that you do more than merely impound water. You cannot establish one of the existing programs without getting at least half of all the land above the reservoir into soil-conserving contracts so that you protect the reservoir and the land. This is, as I see it, sound conservation.

I see no such provision in this system. Nor is this a "reclamation program." I was deeply interested to hear the great chairman of the committee say that this is not a reclamation program but if I understood right, that it is indeed a small watershed program. If this is true it is indeed a complete duplication of existing programs.

I remember when our late lamented colleague, later Senator Engle, came here and suggested that he would establish a program all over the United States of reclamation because we might need reclamation sometime down the line in Connecticut or we might need it in Mississippi or somewhere such as that. He said it would be reclamation. But as I now understand the chairman he points out, and I think fairly, that this is not reclamation but a small watershed program.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I am happy to yield.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman from Colorado, the chairman of the committee, did not say this is a small watershed program. He said it aws an irrigation program.

Mr. POAGE. I sat here on the front row and I thought I heard the gentleman say that it was not a reclamation program.

Mr. ASPINALL. If my colleague will yield again, I said it was not a reclamation program. It was directed by the Bureau of Reclamation, that was what I said. I said it was an irrigation program rather than a Bureau of Reclamation program. But it is financed largely from the revenues that are taken from the public lands of the United States.

I tried to differentiate between the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation over the 17 Western States and what its jurisdiction would be in taking care of this irrigation program.

May I say to my friend, what we have involved here is not building watershed programs but making available those facilities that would make irrigation available to the East as it is to the West.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida, [Mr. CRAMER].

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for yielding me the time.

This conference report on S. 602 is of tremendous importance. It is imperative, as the two preceding speakers have indicated, that the Members of the House should understand exactly what the issues are.

As I see it, the issues are quite simple. If the Members of the House wish to follow the admonition of the President of the United States to curtail expenditures, stated by him only the day before yesterday in very explicit and commanding terms, then it is not time to expand programs which will ultimately require greater expenditures of Federal funds over the continued existence of this act. Although the Department of the Interior now favors an additional \$100 million, that amount for expansion was not included in the President's budget request in January of this year. I assume that if we vote down this conference report and maintain the 17 Western States concept that this extra \$100 million will not be needed or will be spent over a much longer period of time than now envisioned. The administration, might I add, did not recommend the additional \$100 million. The administration did not request the bill, S. 602, and it surely did not request in any departmental report an expansion of authority beyond the 17 western reclamation States.

Let me quote the Department of Agriculture, so that there will be no question about what the position of that Department is on this matter. I say to those who want to support the President of the United States, those who want to practice fiscal responsibility, and those who want to heed the President's admonition that this is the first and one of the major instances in which you can demonstrate that support, practice that fiscal responsibility, and heed that admonition by voting down this conference report, thus, in effect, voting against the \$100 million, which means the doubling of the program presently in existence, as well as voting against any expanded authority.

On May 5, 1966, the Department of Agriculture had this to say, through its Secretary, and I think it is important to point out what the Department said:

This Department was not advised of this section until the bill was reported out and so had no opportunity to submit its views by report or testimony.

* * * this Department recommends deletion of the House amendment which would extend the authority of the Act to all 50 States,

This Department feels that the issue of whether or not the Small Reclamation Projects Act should apply to all the States or just to the western reclamation States was considered and settled at the time the original Act was passed in 1956. * * * It was objected to in debate by the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee and amended on the floor of the House to apply only to the 17 western reclamation States.

This extension of the Federal Reclamation Laws to all 50 States would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide Federal assistance in the 31 eastern States on small water resource development projects that would be largely duplicative of that being provided by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. (P.L. 83–566).

This is the Department of Agriculture speaking, and I presume they know what they are talking about.

That has been discussed previously. I continue from the letter:

Moreover, the Small Reclamation Projects Act does not contain the fundamentally sound requirement of Public Law 566 that needed land treatment measures to protect reservoirs and insure proper water use in the benefited area shall be an integral part of the project

* * * The Bureau of Reclamation would be required to set up new offices and new personnel to serve the 31 eastern States to carry out this duplication of authority irrespective of the need for increased agricultural production.

Small Reclamation Projects must have irrigation as their primary purpose. The Federal Government should not be promoting new irrigation development in the 31 eastern States because of the effect it would have on increased crop production.

That is the Secretary of Agriculture speaking, and this is what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Poage] just stressed and rightly so.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. What is the date of that letter?

Mr. CRAMER. The date of that letter is May 5, 1966.

Mr. COOLEY. Notwithstanding this opposition, the measure that is now submitted to the House relates to a program which was rejected years ago by a vote of the House?

Mr. CRAMER. It was rejected some 10 years ago by a vote of the House. This issue was decided once before, and it should now be decided on the same basis, particularly under the circumstances of the President of the United States saying to the Congress of the United States that the Members of Congress are the ones who are responsible for increased spending at this time, causing tremendous inflation, and at a time when the war in Vietnam requires billions of dollars of expenditures.

The President says the Members of Congress are the ones responsible for adding to the budget request of his administration. The President says they are the ones responsible for increased budget expenditures, and they are the ones causing increased inflation. This is the time when we have \$100 million on this one vote which we can save from the expenditures of this session.

Mr. Speaker, I have risen in opposition to the conference report on S. 602, for I have serious reservations about it in the form agreed upon by the conferees. I agree with my many distinguished colleagues that its provisions to extend the small reclamation projects activities of the Department of the Interior to the entire United States and its authorizations for an additional \$100 million for appropriations for such an expanded program appear to me to be a dangerous attempt to expand the authority and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior over small water resource development programs under the jurisdiction of other Federal departments. The jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and its established and successful small watershed development program under the Soil Conservation Service will be challenged substantially, if S. 602 is en-

During the past 6 years, we have seen the authority of the Secretary of the Interior expanded time after time, each time encompassing greater jurisdiction for the Department of the Interior.

The small watershed development program of the Department of Agriculture should in no way be jeopardized by the actions of those seeking to expand the Secretary of the Interior's control over the resources of this Nation, particularly its water resources.

I have had the pivilege of serving since 1955 on the Committee on Public Works which has jurisdiction over approving workplans for small watershed development projects within the Department of Agriculture of over 4,000 acre-feet of total capacity for any one single watershed structure. As the ranking minority member of that committee, I feel that the small watershed development program, authorized under Public Law 566 of the 83d Congress, would be undermined if we enact S. 602 today. S. 602 does not, per se, transfer the authority for the small watershed program authorized by Public Law 566 from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. But the expansion of the small reclamation projects activities of Interior would surely constitute unwise competition and duplication of responsibility and effort between the programs of the two departments in many areas of the Nation.

When the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 was before this body over a decade ago, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Jones], one of the most knowledgeable men on water resources in the free world, offered a successful amendment to that original bill which maintained the proper role of the various Federal departments over water resource projects by limiting the program to its legitimate domain, the 17 Western reclamation States. That farsighted amendment to require the continuation of orderly growth and development in the then 48 States and 2 territories should not now

be repealed. The principle of that amendment should be reaffirmed.

There are many other reasons for opposing the enactment of S. 602 as agreed upon by the conferees.

The expansion of the Department of the Interior's activities in the area of small water resources development in the Eastern States of the Nation is unwise because the water problems of those Eastern States are wholely different from those over which the Department of the Interior has jurisdiction and over which it has expertise. S. 602 would also establish another Federal agency in the small watershed development field which is more adequately handled by the Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, as the distinguished gentleman from Alabama has stated, the provisions of S. 602 would not only duplicate the small water resources programs now in effect but would also cause irreparable harm to those programs by setting up competing policies and conflicting practices in an area of natural resource management where efforts should be focused rather than diffused. It would require additional offices and additional personnel. It would result in inefficiency and waste in the administration of the small water resource development programs of the Federal Government.

I am glad to see that the Departmen of Agriculture has objected strongly to those portions of S. 602 which I am discussing, and I am also pleased to see the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the House Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Poage] making such a fine presentation on behalf of his Committee and the Department of Agriculture. As it has been pointed out by other Members, the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended the deletion of the amendment which was added by the House to extend the authority of the Small Reclamation Projects Act to all 50 States. In my opinion, the matter of whether the act was to apply to the 17 Western States or to the entire Nation was settled by the act's passage a decade

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of Public Law 566, which has been functioning commendably for 12 years, require, in addition to other things, land treatment measures and agreements with owners of lands benefited and local soil conservation districts. No such provisions are contained in the small reclamation projects statutes. At a time when our Nation is suffering great natural resource losses from extensive soil erosion, it is unwise indeed not to require land treatment measures designed to retard such costly erosion.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think that a single Member here could dispute the excellent work which the Soil Conservation Service has done under Public Law 566. During the 12 years since its enactment, and it was enacted and was operating when the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 was considered, 729 projects have been approved by the Department of Agriculture. These 729 projects constitute 4,336 single purpose floodwater

retarding structures, 280 multiple purpose structures, and 29 other single purpose structures. The total drainage area encompassed by these 729 projects covers 41,486,600 acres of America's valuable land. Through fiscal year 1965, the floodwater storage capacity of these 729 projects was an astounding 3,675,174 acrefeet; sediment storage was 633,771 acrefeet; and water supply storage for municipal, recreation, and irrigation purposes was an additional 431,151 acrefeet.

In addition to projects approved by the Department of Agriculture, another 1,211 projects have been approved for planning which would encompass a drainage area of an additional 84,124,800 acres. Furthermore, some 2,502 applications have been filed for even more watershed projects which would encompass a drainage area of an astounding 181,617,600 acres.

Mr. Speaker, if these proposed projects and this fantastic program are allowed to suffer because of the administrative disruption and jurisdictional conflicts which will result if we enact this unwise bill, S. 602, today, then we have permitted a great injustice to the development of this Nation's resources to have come about. I just cannot imagine us permitting those projects for which our local people have worked so hard to be jeopardized by the provisions of this bill today.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, this conference report before us should be voted down overwhelmingly. By its enactment, the Bureau of Reclamation would be undertaking an expanded program which would presumably require new offices and new personnel to serve the additional 31 Eastern States in carrying out this unnecessary duplication of authority. Furthermore, the expansion of the small reclamation projects program into an additional 31 States of the Union would include them in a program of new irrigation development. Such a new program far-reaching might have effects, and I suggest, as others have today, that such an expansion should be considered much more carefully by the Congress before the adoption of such a far-reaching policy change.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will demonstrate the same judgment that it did 10 years ago and prohibit the extension of the small reclamation projects program to all the States of the Union. I urge the Members to vote down this conference report, and I am confident that we will, giving notice to the conferees to strike any provisions to expand the act beyond the original 17 Western States.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Whitten].

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the conference report.

I do not believe any of us here feel more deeply than I do that we need to look after our own country, and all the obligations we have and all the expenditures with which we are faced should not at any time cause us to give less attention to our own country. However, in the present case, there is a great deal more involved than might appear on the surface.

In my opinion, from the start, there has been a desire by the Department of Interior to become the Department for the eastern part of the United States. There has been a constant drive in that direction. If we were to pass this bill and if it become law, the Department of Interior as it now stands is not fitted. nor does it have offices, nor does it have any other capacity to know what it is doing in this area. So we would be faced immediately with having to set up an expansion of that Department over the eastern part of the United States and therefore duplicate what we have now in the Corps of Engineers and in the Department of Agriculture.

We just had a little taste of what it means when we get people into an area where they are not experienced. Congress passed a bill last year—and when I say that, I say it with admiration for my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado, for whom I have the highest regard, as high as I have for any man in the Congress, and no man has higher standards—but that bill was passed with the best intention approximately a year ago. It permitted charging for the use of certain reservoir facilities, though those in my area would or should have been excluded, for they do not qualify.

Approximately a month or so ago, fees were charged for the right to go down a road on one's own farm, which had been flooded by the Government against the desire of the owner. They started to charge the owner fees—the same type of thing was started elsewhere.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I just want to be sure we understand each other. It was not the Department of Interior that issued those regulations. It was the Corps of Engineers. What the Corps of Engineers proposed was not the intent in the legislation which later became law.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right. Following the direction of the act as they interpreted it, and they did after it became law, charge the fees.

My friend from Colorado said this was not intended by the act. Relying on his statement, we got a great deal of change in the regulations, and I appreciate his help on it.

But the point is, in carrying out that law, at the instance of the Federal Government, they were doing something they did not know about.

I go back a long way. I was around, and I was before the Democratic Platform Committee in 1952, and I got them to include watershed and flood prevention. The Republicans won that year, and our subcommittee provided \$5 million to set up these pilot projects throughout the country, which led to Public Law 566.

Now, I come back to this. If there is a need and a desire for this type program

in the eastern part of the United States or other States, other than the 17, it should be put under those departments where personnel and offices and experience are available, and not under an organization that has 17 States, that would like to be national in its scope. It would just be a beginning of the expansion of the Department of the Interior, as a duplicate for other departments.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

May I ask the gentleman from Colorado, Chairman Aspinall one question: Can the gentleman in this House give us the names of three persons on the eastern seaboard who have asked for thisjust three out of the whole eastern seaboard?

Mr. ASPINALL. I believe we have had requests from individuals of the east. They were not formally before the committee.

Mr. COOLEY. They were not before the committee? What does the gentleman mean by that? Did somebody just whisper that to the gentleman?

Mr. ASPINALL. Just a minute, if the gentleman will yield? When my friend is pointing the finger of neglect, where was he when this legislation was approved without opposition under suspension of the rules procedure in this House?

Mr. COOLEY. That was because we did not have any notice. In fact, the Department of Agriculture had no opportunity to submit its views upon the amendment, expanding the Reclamation Act throughout the United Staes, before it was written into the Senate bill by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Under the procedures by which this bill was considered in the House, very few Members were aware that it had been amended in committee to provide for a major territorial extension of authority.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield further.

The point I am making is this: Let us continue to help our friend Wayne Aspinall and his committee and the 17 States, but let us not turn the rest of the country over to this department which does not understand it. If we need these programs, let us give them to those areas where we have experienced people, with officers, who know what they are doing.

We do not have the money, the time or the personnel to put the Interior Department all along the eastern part of the United States.

I believe you will help us by voting down this conference report. Thereby we will have more money and more time to help Wayne with his own section.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor].

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. ASPINALL. May I state, as chairman of the committee, as the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor], presents his position here this afternoon, there is no man who is more careful in his presentations before our committee, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which is not a sectional committee but happens to be a national committee and in many respects an international committee. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is also very careful about the interests of the rest of the United States as he serves upon the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and I wish to pay this tribute to him.

Mr. SAYLOR. I thank my chairman. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, it has been a long time since it has been my privilege in the House to listen to as much misinformation as has been given to the Members of the House on a conference report today, though this has been given with all good intention by the people who have spoken against the conference report.

What is involved?

The Small Reclamation Projects Act was passed and has become the law of the land and applies to the 17 Western States. It is forced on nobody. The Interior Department does not set itself up for the handling of water affairs.

By the way, it should be amusing to the Members to hear that the Bureau of Reclamation, which has been handling the water affairs of this country since its establishment in 1902, does not know anything about it, but a bureau which was established in the Department of Agriculture only a few years ago knows all about it. That is rather strange.

The projects which will be authorized under this bill can be anywhere in the United States. How does one go about getting them? No Government agency forces anything upon anyone. If a local community decides it would like to take advantage of this act, known as the Small Reclamation Projects Act, the people get together, and they draft their own engineering, or they may use their own money to ask the Bureau of Reclamation to examine the area and to determine whether or not a project can be built. If their own engineer or the Bureau, through the use of their private financing, agrees that a project can be built for the purposes of the act—the principal one must be reclamation, but it could be for water use or it could be for municipal and industrial water, or it could be for fish and wildlife and recreation and the other things in the act then they come to the Congress or to the Bureau of Reclamation and ask whether there is sufficient money for them to make an application to be given a grant, to be repaid in accordance with a contract they would enter into with the U.S. Government.

Now, the Secretary of the Interior, on the 12th day of July 1966, just announced the signing of departmentwide agreements with 54 soil and water conservation districts authorized by the Small Watershed Act referred to by the opponents of this bill, bringing the total of such agreements to 386 in the 41 States of the Union.

The other States of the Union outside of the Western States are entitled to this. It is not going to be an economy vote.

There is going to be \$100 million in this project whether or not it applies to the western States alone or whether it applies to all of the United States.

How would you like to go back home and have somebody campaign against you, you who come from part of the drought-stricken East and drought-stricken South at the present time, and have them look at you and say, "Look, we would like to have some of that money going to the 17 Western States, but you voted against giving us the privilege as American citizens of having that same right that you would have if you lived west of the 98th parallel."

Now, the important thing in the difference between the regular reclamation fund and this fund is that the basic reclamation fund is contributed to by the 17 Western States. That is why it does not apply to all of the United States. But where does the money come from in the small reclamation projects fund? It is a draft on the General Treasury. Now, this bill is going to go through. If this conference report is defeated, the same amount of money will be in it. We will go back to conference and the Senate will say, "We agree there should be \$100 million in the project. The House agrees there should be \$100 million in the project. However, only those citizens who are fortunate enough to live west of the 98th parallel get any benefit from it, while those who live in the metropolitan East, where most of the people of the United States live, are going to have to use their tax dollars to pay for it, but you citizens are not going to be able to get any benefit out of it.'

There is not a Member who represents the East on either side of the aisle who does not have an area at the present time where you have a need for municipal and industrial water, particularly you men who live outside of the large concentrations of people where you have your farmers supplying that area and where they supply not the surplus crops which are worrying the Department of Agriculture but the other crops.

By the way, I wish that the Department of Agriculture would at least be consistent. The Secretary of Agriculture just got through telling everybody that he is getting rid of his surplus food crops which may be in short supply. I never knew that the Department of Agriculture ever came along and supported the so-called row crops since we have gotten rid of supporting potatoes. That is what is involved in supporting this act. The people down in West Virginia, in Virginia, and in the eastern part of the United States, in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, need this bill. If they want it, that is. Nobody forces it on them. It will not create any new bureau. It will not create any new group of people that are going to have to be put on the payroll.

The fact of the matter is I can recall when the Small Projects Act was passed. Those who supported it got up and said it would not increase the number of people in the Department of Agriculture. You should see the number of people they have working down there now on this same project.

This will not happen in this area.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I shall be happy to yield to my distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor], for whom I have a very high regard, to answer two questions.

Allegations or statements have been made by other speakers. One such allegation or statement which has been made is to the effect that if we approve this conference report, then the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation will expand their personnel and their offices to 31 other States.

-Is that an accurate fact or statement or is it not?

Mr. SAYLOR. This is not an accurate statement, because the Bureau of Reclamation only exercises supervisory capacity.

The local people must pay for their own engineering. They can either hire their own engineers and submit their plans, or they can use their own money and give it to the Bureau of Reclamation and ask them to do it.

This has been done in a number of the Western States. It has been done in both ways. However, the only thing that will affect it after a project is built is the supervision of the project; that is all

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will yield further, well, let me localize it, if I may.

To my knowledge the Bureau of Reclamation does not have any offices in the State of Michigan. I presume we have a need and probably a desire to have a watershed project of this sort in the State of Michigan. Such office might be obtained under the existing law, Public Law 566.

But if this legislation passes they might exercise their prerogative under this legislation.

Would this mean that the Bureau of Reclamation would then move in with an office in the State of Michigan?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Pennsylvania 3 additional minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. It does not. We have been assured by the Department of the Interior that the present personnel they have in their district offices are sufficient to take care of all of the needs of this program.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the second question is this: Is this extra \$100 million a budgeted item contained in the President's budget submitted in January of this year?

Mr. SAYLOR. This is not a budgeted

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentle-man from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, this is a total authorization for just \$100 mil-

lion. This is not an annual appropriation. No part of this is budgeted in the year 1967 and it is not likely that any will be necessary for fiscal year 1968, although the Department is getting close to the final use of the total funds authorized originally, the \$100 million, 10 years ago.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I shall be happy to yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I happen to sit on the Subcommittee on Appropriations which deals with the Bureau of Reclamation.

And, Mr. Speaker, may I say that those in the Bureau of Reclamation do supervise, inspect, and travel to look at all the projects that are presently in operation in the 17 States. They have that responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe that my friends on this committee would approve a program of making these loans in the other 31 States and at the same time saying there would be no supervision, inspection, or travel to or expenditure on the part of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe any of us could go for a program of that type, and may I say in the 17 States they do not handle the operations of these programs in this way.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dominy admitted this year that they have expended more in several instances, far beyond the will of the Congress. They have promised not to do it any more.

Mr. Speaker, one cannot have a program of this nature without someone supervising it.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Dominy's testimony was with respect to the Bureau of Reclamation projects. His testimony did not apply to the small reclamation

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. SAYLOR. I am glad to yield to

projects.

Mr. SAYLOR. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor] upon his fine statement and say that I support this legislation to provide water programs on small streams through the Department of Interior for our Eastern States.

I wish to indicate to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor] that I have spoken to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor] from time to time, urging that this legislation be passed. So there is interest of basic nature in this legislation.

There has been questions raised on the floor of the House today as to whether any interested person from the East has asked for this legislation. Yes, of course, I have consistently been a Member that requested prompt action.

Mr. Speaker, as I represent part of the city of Pittsburgh and surrounding suburbs, with a few farms, one can say, "What interest do you have in such legislation?"

My brother and I operate one of the larger sheep and cattle ranches in south-

western Pennsylvania as a business. We are able to stand the harsh effects of the 4-year drought that has created emergency conditions for our farmers and ranchers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, but to many small family type farms, this means disaster.

Unless we in the Eastern States have adequate small stream management, as a complete project, it does little good for each farmer, or rancher to try to prevent erosion, and loss of good pasture land because of gouging and course changes due to quick runoff, spring rises of water levels, and flash floods. At present in Greene County, Pa., we just have to let the good bottom pasture land be gouged away, and the land permanently lost for future generations. If the program is not set for the complete small stream complex in this area, there is little use doing anything individually by each farmer or rancher. With individual action, the costs are high, the benefits temporary, so it is just easier to let the land wash away, and buy other land. This is an economic loss and disaster for hilly and mountainous pasture regions like Pennsylanvia and West Virginia. I strongly urge this program and worthwhile help for our good hardworking farmers.

My brother and I use 450 to 500 acres and have had 500 head of sheep and cattle. We are eastern ranchers, not farmers, in the good Johnson tradition. From my own personal experience I can say the past 4 years of drought have caused tremendous losses, and have been disastrous to western Pennsylvania and West Virginia farms and ranches. The lack of water has put many small farmers completely out of business.

This legislation will authorize small stream projects for the 50 States, which authorization is already in effect for the 17 Midwestern and Western States.

In view of the extreme drought conditions in the Eastern States over the past 4 years, and in the whole Appalachian region, a vote against this conference report is against a fair share of water assistance for the Appalachian region, and a vote against assisting our farmers in the same way the 17 Midwest and Western States are aided by U.S. programs. This action will not increase the \$100 million authorization but will permit eastern farmers and ranchers, as well as all the 50 States, to participate in the U.S. small stream programs, now authorized for only 17 States. We people in the 50 States all pay our taxes for these programs, and it is outrageous that there is discrimination in favor of 17 States. and all States and their taxpaying citizens can not equally participate and benefit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Wright].

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, first of all, for yielding to me and to observe that I think he has been quite fair and generous in the distribution of his time among others of us from three

other committees of the House who have very serious reservations about the wisdom of this legislation.

I am not opposed to the Department of the Interior. I think it is doing a marvelous job. I certainly have great respect for the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Interior [Mr. As-PINALL]. I like the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and I regard him as a good personal friend. So I am certainly not opposed to these gentlemen. But I am opposed to the proposition of putting the Department of the Interior or any other agency in competition with the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture which for 12 long years has done a truly outstanding job in this small watershedupstream soil conservation-flood protection program. I do not believe that they need any competition or any interference.

I think Public Law 566, enacted back in 1954 by this Congress, is probably one of the outstanding examples of congressional creativity. It was in every sense a bipartisan creation of the Congress. In these 12 years it has done magnificently. It has met with general and universal acceptance all over the country.

Let me remind you that 49 States of our Union have found in these small watershed programs that have been built by the Soil Conservation Service the answer to many of their problems. Forty-three States of Union have passed some 285 separate statutes enabling them to participate in this program. There have been 2,405 separate applications from that many different little scattered communities all over the country to the Soil Conservation Service for such programs covering 174 million acres of land. The program has stimulated more than \$400 million in local investments in soil and water conservation.

This is not just a flood control program. This program includes irrigation. This program includes sediment and erosion control. This program includes recreation. It includes municipal water supplies. It has been a magnificient success.

I see no reason for bringing in another agency or a superproliferation of additional departmental structures into competition with this agency that has done such a great job—and a great job remains to be done.

The Soil Conservation Service, whenever it goes into an area and builds these little upstream dams, requires the farmers and every landowner to sign an agreement to do those things that will preserve the soil and hold it there, such as terracing their lands and cover cropping their acres so as to hold every inch of that topsoil in place. I do not think you can approach these problems on a scatter-gun basis. I do not think it is wise. I do not think it is wise, since we have done so well, to go into another additional and in some ways competitive program, which is not, to the best of my knowledge, required.

So I submit that the conference report should be rejected and voted down.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

(Mr. HAGEN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I appear chiefly to express a different opinion from that of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Poage] and do not agree that this extension of coverage represents any threat to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture or the Committee on Agriculture.

Also in reference to the gentleman from Florida, and his argument that this \$100 million represents a violation of President Johnson's admonition against Congress adding expenditure programs. The conference report represents an authorization—not an appropriation—and it does have administration support through the Interior Department. As a matter of fact the Secretary of Agriculture is not opposing the authorization. The only argument is about the amendment to the original bill which was put in by the very able gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] to extend this program outside the 17 so-called reclamation States.

There has been talk of duplication. If there is any duplication in here perhaps the Small Watershed Protection Act should be abolished because as I understand it that was enacted after the Small Projects Act was put into being and was justified on a basis of providing a different type of program. This must be true because currently both programs are operating well side by side in the Western States.

I have a 10-page memorandum here distinguishing between them and it shows that they do not duplicate each other. The Watershed Protection Act is primarily a soil conservation act and the Small Projects Act is a water conservation act. I do not see how anyone from the East could deny to their rural and urban residents these same privileges that we have in the West of having both programs which complement each other rather than duplicating each other.

The simple fact is that the Watershed Protection Act does not reach the same problems that are reached by the Small Projects Act. That is precisely the reason that they were both approved by the Congress and the reason that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], secured this amendment of the basic Small Projects Act. He wants to put all States on a par with these Western States. The issue of money has no relevance here. The \$100 million authorization has no relationship whatsoever to the extension of the program to the Eastern States. The \$100 million authorization will be granted regardless of whether or not the program is extended to the Eastern States.

Do not deprive the Eastern States of the same privilege we have in the West. Furthermore, do not deprive Western States of an authorization which is des-

perately needed as quickly as possible. I have two water projects, the whole future of which depend upon early enactment of this legislation.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, may I be advised of the time I have remaining? The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, under those circumstances I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Cooley], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Conservation of the Committee on Agriculture, I rise in opposition to this report, and hope that it will be defeated.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, having only a brief time, I wish to make a few observations. It is strange to me that this great committee should bring this conference report before the House with this objectionable feature in it. I asked the chairman to name me three men on the eastern seaboard who had asked for this legislation, and who wanted this legislation. He could not name one.

You did not have hearings. You did not give the Secretary of Agriculture a Chinaman's chance to come before the committee and present his view.

Because of the procedures under which this bill was handled in the House, I first became aware of the amendment, extending to all the 50 States the authority of the Small Reclamation Project Act, when I received a copy of the Secretary of Agriculture's letter of May 5, 1966, to the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The letter appears in the Congressional Record of June 16, 1966, page 12825.

In this letter, which has the Bureau of the Budget's approval, the Secretary of Agriculture voices his strong opposition to the extension of this authority and documents the reasons therefor.

In answer to questions raised here, I quote from the letter:

The Bureau of Reclamation would be required to set up new offices and new personnel to serve the 31 eastern States to carry out this duplication of authority irrespective of the need for increased agricultural production.

This is the Secretary of Agriculture speaking. He has not endorsed this bill. He has not been given the courtesy of an invitation to come before the committee.

This issue before us today was thoroughly thrashed out in the Congress more than 10 years ago. I think it was properly settled at that time. Now the conference report on S. 602 proposes to reverse this previous action of the Congress. Since I was a part of this previous action, I would like to review briefly the legislative history in 1955 on this point.

On April 27, 1955, Representative Engle introduced H.R. 5881 which would

supplement the Federal reclamation laws to authorize the Secretary of Interior to provide Federal assistance in the development of small reclamation projects by non-Federal organizations in all 48 States and the then territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

On May 4, 1955, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported

Mr. Engle's bill.

On May 26, 1955, H.R. 5881 was debated on the floor of the House. An amendment offered by Mr. Jones of Alabama provided that the Secretary of Interior would furnish assistance under the bill in the 17 western reclamation States, and that the Secretary of Agriculture would furnish the assistance authorized by the bill in the 31 Eastern States and Hawaii and Alaska.

Opposition was expressed vigorously in debate, to making the reclamation program of the Interior Department nationwide. In this debate I said, and I quote from the Congressional Record of May 26, 1955:

I will vote for the Jones amendment and I will vote against the bill if the Jones amendment is not adopted. The gentleman will say to the House that unless we adopt the Jones amendment the Interior Department will be extended into 31 additional

The House adopted the Jones amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I feel this is ample proof that this body did give careful consideration to extending the authority of this act to all the States, and after thorough debate, rejected the proposal.

My conviction remains the same now as in 1955. I have quoted from the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture, agreeing with my position.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker,

will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly, I yield to the

gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am not a great friend or supporter of the Secretary of Agriculture. Therefore I would like to ask the gentleman this question: Is there any evidence that the Secretary of the Interior would agree with the quotation just read of the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. COOLEY. I have no idea what the Secretary of the Interior would agree to, but I imagine that he approved this in the committee. Here you come out with the Secretary of Agriculture, for whom I have a great respect, saying that you would have to open up new offices in Michigan. You would have to employ new personnel all over these 31 Eastern States. I do not know of anyone on the eastern seaboard who has asked for this. Why should it be given to us when we are not asking for it?

I ask that the conference report be rejected.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining 4 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Reclamation, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Rogers.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for 4 minutes.

(Mr. ROGERS of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Texas can tell the House what will happen if this conference report is rejected?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. The chances are that if the conference report is rejected on the grounds that are being argued here, all of the money contained in the bill will be available to the 17 Western States. All of the Eastern States will be barred from participating in the program.

I am at a loss to understand the logic advanced by the Members in the debate here today. The Small Reclamation Projects Act is presently applicable to the 17 western reclamation States. The committee felt that if the Eastern States wanted to participate in this excellent program, they should be permitted to do so, and included the Eastern States in the bill. This was agreed upon in the conference report. If this conference report is adopted, all of the States in the United States would be eligible to participate in the program. In other words, the amount of money available for this program would be available to all of the States. If the conference report is rejected it means that all of this money contained in the program would be available to only 17 States in the western part of the United States.

Members from the Eastern States have been grossly misled by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. From the contents of Mr. Freeman's remarks, he too has been grossly misled by someone. The argument of Mr. Freeman that adoption of this conference report would jeopardize the Small Watersheds Act is completely falacious. The only reason that I can imagine for the opposition by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Corps of Engineers is one based upon power to control water development in the eastern portion of the United States. Do Secretary Freeman and the Corps of Engineers fear that they will not be able to dictate to easterners the water programs in which they will be allowed to participate?

Any Member who votes to reject this conference report is voting to bar those citizens living outside of the reclamation-State area from participating in the Small Reclamation Projects Act. They will be voting to confine any water development of this Nation to the discretion of the Corps of Engineers and the

Secretary of Agriculture.

The programs handled by these two named Departments are also applicable in the reclamation States. Hence, the reclamation States have three programs of this type in which they can participate. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs simply agreed to let the people in the other part of the United States increase their opportunities to obtain water relief from two chances to three. There is no increase in the

amount of money involved, and there is no increase in the amount of operational expense involved.

Speaking from a selfish standpoint, it would be to the benefit of the reclamation States-one of which I come from, to wit, Texas—that this conference report be rejected so that more money would be available to these Western States. However, a battle has been fought for a long time under the able leadership of my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable John P. Saylor. to include the Eastern States in this program. He has at last succeeded in accomplishing this result, and I might say that I helped him. We in the reclamation States do not wish to deny to those in the Eastern States the right to participate in good programs.

The people in the Eastern States have one issue involved. They have the right to participate equally with the 17 western reclamation States in an excellent program that makes it possible for local groups to help meet their water needs. If they do not want this additional opportunity, they certainly do not have to take it. This is the only issue involved and it is the decision that will be made

today.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield? Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Will the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Speaker, give us an example of an operation of a \$100 million program that would not require the operation of local offices?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. The program is already in effect and it is a local program. It is not a program of construction, or operation, or anything else. It is simply a loan program. There may need to be a few additional employees to process loan applications and make inspections. We are taking in 33 additional States in a going program, already staffed.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I would think the gentleman from Texas has a fancy imagination, if he figures he will not have local offices.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of S. 602 and urge the House to adopt the conference report. This bill to amend the Small Reclamation Act of 1956 is very much needed to continue and expand the good work which has been accomplished in a cooperative effort between local agencies and the Federal Government over the past 10 years.

This program successfully compliments the regular reclamation program which is basically designed to larger, more complex and costly development of our water resources. This act has stimulated and encouraged many small communities in developing supplemental water for irrigation. It has made it possible for many areas to move forward economically.

Agriculture in Idaho depends, to a large extent, upon the storage and diversion of water from streams to the arid lands. It is necessary to provide small storage reservoirs in some localities to store the spring runoff for use on the farms. This program has been of special assistance to those not in the larger drainage areas and basins where water is more readily and easily conserved.

This act over the past years has permitted local agencies to develop plans and to construct facilities to improve the water supply. And I am pleased to report that economically this has been justified. Basically, this is a loan program under which loans are advanced to local districts and then repaid to the Federal Government from the proceeds received from the benefits of the project. It is my understanding that more than 95 percent of the money used has been in the form of loans and that there has not been a single default or delinquent account. This is a spendid record and I support the continuation of this program and urge the adoption of the conference report

The SPEAKER. All time has expired. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ASPINALL) there were-ayes 57, noes 46.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 136, nays 204, answered "present" 1, not voting 91, as follows:

[Roll No. 173] YEAS-136

Fascell Adams Morse Albert Feighan Morton Annunzio Flood Moss **Aspinal** Foley Nix Ford, Gerald R. O'Hara, Ill. Barrett Ford, William D. Bates O'Konski Olsen, Mont. O'Neill, Mass. Battin Bell Bennett Friedel Pepper Berry Bingham Philbin Fulton, Pa. Giaimo Pool Grabowski Price Boland Race Rees Bolling Gubser Hagen, Calif. Brademas Brown, Calif. Brown, Clarence J., Jr. Burke Halpern Hanna Reid, Ill. Reifel Reinecke Resnick Hansen, Idaho Hawkins Resnick Reuss Rhodes, Ariz. Rhodes, Pa. Rivers, Alaska Rogers, Colo. Rogers, Tex. Burton, Utah Byrne, Pa. Holifield Holland Byrnes, Wis. Cameron Hosmer Jacobs Joelson
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
King, Calif.
King, Utah
Kupferman Carey Chamberlain Clausen, Don H. Ronan Rooney, Pa. Clevenger Rosenthal Cohelan Rostenkowski Laird Roybal Langen Corman Rumsfeld Curtin Daddario Love McDade Ryan Savlor McFall McGrath Dent Schneebeli Denton Schweiker Diggs Donohue McVicker Sisk Skubitz Martin, Mass. Martin, Nebr. Smith, N.Y. Duncan, Oreg. Matsunaga Stafford Stalbaum Dyal Edwards, Calif. May Stratton Taylor Meeds Erlenborn Moorhead Farnum Morris Thomas

Tunney Tupper Ullman Van Deerlin Vanik

Vigorito Waldie Widnall Wolff Walker, N. Mex. Wyatt Weltner White, Tex.

NAYS-204

Abbitt Abernethy Murphy, Ill. Natcher Gray Green, Pa. Nelsen O'Hara, Mich. Olson, Minn. O'Neal, Ga. Greigg Addabbo Grider Anderson, Tenn. Gurney Andrews, Ottinger George W. Andrews, Hall Passman Halleck Hamilton Glenn Patten Pelly Perkins Hanlcy Hansen, Iowa Ashmore Hardy Pickle Ayres Bandstra Harsha Pike Harvey, Ind. Harvey, Mich. Hathaway Belcher Pirnie Poage Poff Betts Blatnik Hays Hechler Bolton Pucinski Bow Purcell Bray Helstoski Brock Herlong Quillen Brooks Broomfield Horton Reid, N.Y. Broyhill, N.C. Broyhill, Va. Howard Rivers, S.C. Hull Robison Buchanan Huot Rodino Rogers, Fla. Rooney, N.Y. Burleson Hutchinson Ichord Jarman Jennings Callaway Roudebush Carter Roush Casey Cederberg Johnson, Okla. Satterfield Jonas Scheuer Clancy Jones, Ala. Schisler Jones, Mo. Jones, N.C. Clark Schmidhauser Clawson, Del Secrest Cleveland Karsten Selden Collier Shipley Colmer Kastenmeier Shriver Conable Sikes Kelly Cooley Cramer Keogh Smith, Calif. Kornegay Krebs Smith, Iowa Smith, Va. Culver Cunningham Kunkel Landrum Daniels Springer Davis, Ga. Davis, Wis. de la Garza Stanton Latta Steed Stubblefield Lennon Derwinski Lipscomb Sullivan Devine McCarthy Talcott Teague, Calif. Teague, Tex. Dickinson McClory McCulloch Dole McDowell Dorn Tenzer Dowdy Downing McEwen Thompson, Tex. McMillan Thomson, Wis. Tuck Utt Duncan, Tenn. MacGregor Edwards, Ala. Evins, Tenn. Machen Mackay Vivian Fallon Mahon Waggonner Walker, Miss. Watson Fino Mailliard Fogarty Marsh Fountain Fulton, Tenn. Watts Whitener Mathias Matthews Whitten Williams Michel Fuqua Minish Garmatz Gettys Gilbert Minshall Mize Wright Yates Young Moore Mosher Gilligan Gonzalez Younger Zablocki Multer Goodell

ANSWERED "PRESENT"-1

Dow

NOT VOTING-91

Edmondson Anderson, III. Edwards, La. Ellsworth Andrews. N. Dak. Arends Ashbrook Evans, Colo. Baring Farbstein Beckworth Farnsley Boggs Burton, Calif. Findley Fisher Cabell Cahill Flynt Frelinghuysen Celler Chelf Galiagher Gathings Conyers Corbett Gibbons Green, Oreg. Craley Griffiths Curtis Grover Hagan, Ga. Dague Dawson Hansen, Wash. Delanev Hébert Dingell Henderson Dwyer Hungate

Irwin Keith King, N.Y. Kirwan Kluczynski Leggett Long, La Long, Md. Macdonald Mackie Madden Martin, Ala. Miller Mills Mink Moeller Monagan Morgan Morrison Murphy, N.Y. Murray Nedzi

O'Brien Powell Redlin Roberts Roncalio St Germain St. Onge Toll Scott

Sickles Staggers Udali Watkins Stephens Whalley White, Idaho Sweeney Thompson, N.J. Willis
Todd Wilson, Bob Wilson, Charles H. Trim ble Tuten

So the conference report was rejected. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Sweency for, with Mr. Tuten against. Mr. Miller for, with Mr. Roberts against. Mr. Charles H. Wilson for, with Mr. Hébert against

Mr. Leggett for, with Mr. Long of Louisiana against.

Mr. Burton of California for, with Mr. Henderson against.

Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. Bob Wilson

Mr. Cahill for, with Mr. Martin of Alabama against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Arends.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Delaney with Mr. Grover. Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Wydler.

Mr. O'Brien with Mr. King of New York.

Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Keith.

Mr. Madden with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Watkins. Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Findley. Mr. Gallagher with Mrs. Dwyer.

Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.

Mr. Senner with Mr. Whalley.

Mr. Staggers with Mr. Dague. Mr. Cooley with Mr. Curtis. Mr. Evans with Mr. Ashbrook.

Mr. Flynt with Mr. Ellsworth. Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Murray.

Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Mor-

Mr. Mills with Mr. Moeller. Mr. Udall with Mr. Willis.

Mr. White of Idaho with Mr. Toll.

Mr. Trimble with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey

Mr. Sickles with Mr. St Germain.

Mr. Beckworth with Mr. Baring. Mr. Cabell with Mr. Chelf. Mr. Farnsley with Mr. Conyers. Mr. Redlin with Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Monagan with Mrs. Mink. Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Irwin.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Todd. Mr. Roncalio with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Edwards of Louisiana.

Mr. Everett with Mr. Gibbons.

Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mrs. Griffiths.

Mr. Hagan of Georgia with Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Hungate with Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Gathings with Mr. Mackie.

Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. OT-TINGER, Mr. VIVIAN, Mr. O'HARA of Michigan, Mr. BETTS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. BRAY changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. O'KONSKI changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. DOW changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

President's budget for the further development of this giant solid booster. was no single issue that divided the conference committee as deeply as the argument over funds for the 260-inch solid notor. The other body was quite adamant in limiting funds for this development, while we in the House underlined the importance of moving as quickly as possible from the successful half-length test firings to a full-length firing.

The conference broke up at one point because we were so far apart on this issue. But when we reassembled after the Independence Day recess, sweet reason prevailed and the conference finally agreed on an increase of \$4 mil-

Now what are the implications of this decision? It means that NASA will go ahead and do another short-length test firing next summer. They will also use the extra money we are giving them to start getting the long lead time items needed for a full-length test firing. These critical items are a new nozzle, and new steel case, and some modifications to the facilities needed to build the full-length case. To make a full-length, 7½-million-pound-thrust test firing of the 260-inch solid will take us into fiscal year 1968, so next year I hope you will be watching closely, and help get the funds to make this program a success. It provides a filling of the gap between the Saturn I-B and the Saturn V, since it can put 90,000 pounds into orbit. It has great potential for future space missions, either space rescue missions, or missions to Mars and beyond.

In our Mercury and Gemini flights to date, if there is one subject we have chewed our nails about the most, it is spacecraft power and how to husband the power on board the spacecraft. When we plan for missions to Mars, and establish large space laboratories either, on the Moon or elsewhere in space, we need generating equipment which has two characteristics: First, it must be powerful; and second, it must last a long time. That is why we are concentrating on a great, long-life nuclear electric power system called Snap-8. Here is another, area where the House voted \$2.4 million additional beyond the NASA budget in order to speed the development through more reliable component testing. Once again the Senate did not feel the need for additional funds, but the conference action finally pegged the additional figure at \$2 million, which pleased me very much.

Another item of conference disagree- gentleman yield? ment was in the field of technology utilization. I am very enthusiastic, Mr. Speaker, about the results NASA is achieving in applying our great space developments to private industry. The House was so impressed with the importance of this area that we added \$200,000 to the \$4.8 million asked in the NASA budget. I am pleased to say the conference committee agreed to accept this increase.

I have been talking about research and development and in this phase of the Office of Advanced Research and Technology I am pleased the conference

came out with authorizations totaling some \$7 million over the NASA budget.

In the area of tracking data and acquisition, the House recommended a 5-percent cut in the NASA budget, the other body recommended no cut, and the conference committee wound up with a 3-percent cut, much closer to the House position. *

Now when we go into conference and talk about the Electronics Research Center, we are always fortunate to escape with our shirts. In this case, the House cut the construction authorization in half, largely because funds previously authorized and appropriated had not been spent. The House wanted \$5 million instead of \$10 million authorized. The conference split this right down the middle, and we came out of conference with an authorization of \$7.5 million. I sincerely trust that the Committee on Appropriations will take its usual thorough look at this item, and carefully assess the progress and pacing of construction at this vital facility.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the House action in increasing the au thorization in the field of aeronautics will stick. The Senate accepted the recommendation of the House that we/raise from \$33 million to \$35 million the amount authorized for advanced research in aeronautics. This was not a matter of disagreement in the conference, because the other body accepted the House position. When we first considered this matter in the subcommittee, it was our thought that the additional \$2 million might best be spent on aircraft noise research, as well as V STOL and development of supersonic and hypersonic aircraft

I feel very strongly that we must place additional emphasis and put more funding into aircraft noise control. President in proposing the new Department of Transportation recognizes this fact. The Jet Aircraft Noise Panel of the Office of Science and Technology supports this view. Many Members of this body have expressed their support of additional work in aircraft noise abate ment. The other body stated in its report on the authorization that the additional \$2 million should be confined to aircraft noise control, and as chairman of the Subcommittee on Advanced Research and Technology, I endorse this

So, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the conference report receives the overwhelming endorsement of this body.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, will the

Mr. HECHLER. I yield to the able gentleman from Indiana, the second ranking member on the Subcommittee on Advanced Research and Technology.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the conferees for including section V, which relates to the matter of the geographic distribution of Federal research funds.

I believe the statement included in this section, that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to geographical distribution research funds, is one which is well taken.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that unless this

Congress continues to insist that we pay some attention to the geographical distribution of research funds, we are going to have great "desert areas" in this country where there will be very little research, and very little intellectual endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that this is very important, and I would hope that NASA might listen to the admonition of this

particular section of this bill.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr./Roush] brought up this point, because he is the author of this particular amendment which was written into the measure by the House Committee on Science and Astronautics and which was accepted by the other

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KARTH], the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Dan-MARIO], and the other members who served on this conference for their leadership in bringing this bill through conference and back to the floor of the House.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr.

(Mr. BELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I was not a member of the conference, but I am a member of the Space Committee

Included in fiscal year 1967 NASA request for space power and electric propulsion systems was \$42.5 million. Of this, \$5.5 million was earmarked for SNAP-8, a power system capable of generating 35 kilowatts of electrical energy for 10,000 hours of operation. amount requested by NASA would have only permitted further development at a minimal level. The House increased the NASA request by \$2.4 million in order to provide further development, particularly in small-component testing.

The Senate version denied this increase. However, during the conference they receded, agreeing to an increase of \$2 million versus the \$2.4 million recommerided by the House. The bill now provides \$7.5 million for SNAP-8 in fiscal year 1967.

Nuclear power will be an essential element to continued exploration of space in the future The Soviet Union gained an advantage over us by their early development of the large booster It is therefore important that we continue our research and development in this area of nuclear propulsion. This effort should be put forward now to meet the needs of long-term space flight

SNAP-8 is a step in this direction.

I support the conference report and hope for a substantial vote of approval.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote to accept this conference report, but I will be doing so with extreme reluctance.

When the NASA authorization by was before us, an amendment was offered by our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Wydler], which would have set up a \$20 million program to conduct research into the abatement of aircraft noise. Unfortunately, this amendment was defeated, thanks to the opposition of the administration.

I think that this was a shortsighted action for the administration to take. It is all very nice to put a man on the moon, and have him walk around in space on the way, but we have to remember the down to-earth needs of the people, too. And one of the greatest needs we have today is the need to find a way to deal with the thunderous noise of the increasing number of jetplanes which fly over residential neighborhoods before landing at their airports.

More and more of America's travel is in the air—and more and more of America's air travel is by jet aircraft. This noise problem is going to grow. What are our homeowners supposed to do? They cannot stick their heads in the sand and ignore this problem like the administration. How can you ignore the screaming monsters that drive you out of your skin every 2 minutes or 4 minutes or whatever the case may be?

I am very sorry that this NASA authorization bill does not include the \$20 million proposed for research into aircraft noise abatement. I do not see how we can spend millions and millions on seeing how monkeys and chimpanzees can stand the stress of outer space when we do nothing to relieve the shattering throb of endless flights of jets on the ears of those of our citizens who live near airports.

This serious problem must be faced up to. This Congress has not yet faced up to it. It is only reluctantly that I vote for this conference report's acceptance. I feel the lack of any provision to make a serious and affirmative attempt to cope with the aircraft noise abatement problem is a very serious shortcoming.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the members of the conference committee on the NASA authorization bill for working out its difficulties and keeping alive the chemical propulsion research program. As I have stated in this Chamber previously, the need for continued development of our rocket thrust power is essential to our Nation's space program. The additional funds provided for in this authorization will allow NASA to procure the items needed for a long-length rocket fring. The items are a full-length steel case, new nozzles, and tools and facilities needed by shipbuilding companies to build fulllength firing equipment. The authorization of these funds will have an important impact on my district as well. The Aerojet-General Corp. in Dade County, Fla., has played a key role in future space exploration with its two half-scale test firings using a solid propellant rocket. These funds which have now been authorized will enable the full-scale test firing of the rockets—a more efficient and less expensive undertaking.

My. Speaker, the conferees who participated on the committee handling this bill are to be commended for their insight and awareness of the needs of our

space program by granting authorization for these funds. I am sure that the committee will continue its strong interest in this program for full implementation in fiscal 1968.

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with interest to the arguments pro and con this afternoon and have decided to, and will, support

the conference report.

I do not consider a negative vote on this report to be a vote for economy. The needs of this country in the fields of reclamation will not be met for a long, long time. We cannot have too much water, as drought-stricken area after drought-stricken area now know. 100 million authority will be needed. The question is simply whether the benefits thereof will be limited to the 17 Western States or shared by the country as a whole. These funds do not come out of the reclamation fund but from a general draft on the Treasury. I suppose from an absolutely selfish standpoint I should oppose the report because extending the benefits of this act into States other than my own and the other 16 in the West will, to a coftain extent, deplete the amount available for projects in my own State

I do not believe, however, we can take such a provincial view of the water needs of this country. Neither do I believe, from the standpoint of self-interest, we should do so The Northwest is very proud of its water resources. Our entire congressional delegation has very jeal-ously been guarding the waters of the Columbia River which we will need for our future development. If we are to be able to use and develop what we have and need, we must not deny to others that same right. I therefore am pleased to support the conferees on this matter.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT, 1956

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its amendment to the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, and that the Speaker appoint conferees.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Aspin-

ALL, Rogers of Texas, Johnson of California, Saylor, and Reinecke.

THE PART OF ADMINISTRATION TO SOLVE AIRLINE STRIKE

(Mr. WYATT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, there is so little apparent concern on the part of this administration for solving the airline strike that is having such a disastrous impact on many sections of this country, including my own Northwest, that I am deeply frustrated and genuinely concerned.

On last Saturday I wrote the President of the United States advising him that in my judgment the only way this crippling strike could be quickly terminated would be by his own personal intervention, holding the principals in session around the clock until the issues were resolved. I pointed out to the President that upon occasion it has been difficult to locate the negotiators and then to get them in the same room together. Aggressive action on his part, I said, along the lines suggested would be the only quick solution to the problems.

On Tuesday of this week I received a call from Secretary of Labor Wirtz advising me that he did not feel he could become personally involved in the negotiations but that he was urging everyone to press for acceptance of the recommendations of the emergency board.

On Tuesday night when I finally went home I was shocked to see on the society page of the Washington Evening Star, page B-8, a four-column photograph of Secretary Wirtz and his wife, together with Secretary Weaver and his wife. The picture is captioned "Democrats Cruise Down the River." The picture shows Secretary Wirtz smiling gaily, waving his hand. The story in the social columns accompanying the picture reported that the four in the picture were signaling "bon voyage" as they joined the District Democratic Central Committee on a cruise down the Potomac.

Yesterday in his news conference President Johnson is reported as having said "wryly" that he was not much of a politician but that as a matter of fact this coming Saturday he was going to fly into four separate States on a political speechmaking tour.

Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that this administration has no real concept of the havoc the current airline strike is making on the economy of this country. The day the Secretary of Labor spent cruising down the Potomac on a local political mission was the 10th day of the strike. This coming Saturday when the President will be expending his time and precious energy campaigning in four States will be the 15th day of the strike.

Mr. Speaker, I call on President Johnson again personally to take charge of the negotiations and see them through to a successful conclusion to eliminate this crippling and serious strike. I call upon the President of the United States



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and HemisFair Exposition. pp. 18274-5

15. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 15. p. 18335

SENATE

16. RECLAMATION. Rejected the conference report on S. 602, to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, agreed to the House request for a second conference, and appointed conferees. House conferees have already been appointed. pp. 18225-6

- 17. CIVIL RIGHTS. Began consideration of H. R. 14765, the civil rights bill. pp. 18190-202
- 18. HOUSING. Began debate on S. 3711, to amend and extend the laws relating to housing and urban development. pp. 18214-37
- 19. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations committee approved with amendments for full committee consideration H. R. 15941, the defense appropriation bill. p. D744
- 20. MINERALS. Sen. Allott inserted the text of S. 3636, to establish a national mining and minerals policy, as amended by the subcommittee. Several Senators were added as cosponsors. pp. 18147-8
- 21. WAGE-PRICE GUIDEPOSTS. Sen. Proxmire urged "strong and emphatic affirmation of support for the President's wage-price guideposts" and inserted a supporting article. pp. 18158-60
- 22. PERSONNEL. Sen. Case stated that he is deeply disturbed that an amendment to the recently passed pay bill which would have made it illegal for political committees to solicit contributions from Federal employees was defeated, and that it is universally acknowledged that strong legislation is needed. pp. 18160-1
- 3. SCHOOL MILK. Sen. Proxmire urged rapid action on the funds to be provided for the school milk program in the agricultural appropriation bill. p. 18163
- 24. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Gruening spoke on U. S. policy on trade with the UAR, stated that a firmer policy appears to be in the making, and commended the administration for taking what is in his opinion a much needed step on the road to peace in the Middle East. pp. 18168-9

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 25. INFLATION. Rep. Younger inserted two articles, "Why All This Inflation?", and "Economic Policy Failing, Top Officials Admit." pp. A4253-5
- 26. COTTON. Rep. Gathings inserted an article urging cotton farmers to vote "yes" in the cotton referendum. pp. A5256-7
- 27. CROP REPORTING. Rep. Schisler inserted an article summarizing the work of volunteer reporters in the Ill. crop reporting service. p. A4257
- 28. MINING; LANDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor discussing Interior's interim report on the study of strip and surface mining in Appalachia. pp. A4257-8

- 4 -

- 29. FOOD PRICES. Extension of remarks of Reps. Culver and Hansen stating that farm prices are not the primary factor in increased food prices and inserting articles on this subject. pp. A4260-1, A4261-2

 Extension of remarks of Rep. Schmidhauser stating that "the health of our entire economy is directly related to the welfare of the American farmer", and that for that reason it is now a matter of national policy to seek to achieve
- 30. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Miller inserted an article describing the advances being made in "containerized cargo shipping." pp. A4266-7

parity of farm prices. p. A4266

31. LABELING. Rep. Halpern inserted a letter to the editor answering objections raised by opponents of the proposed packaging and labeling legislation. pp. A4267-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

- 32. HOUSING. S. 3714 by Sen. Fulbright, to establish an annual or biannual national housing goal; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author, p. 18141
- 33. LANDS. S. 3717 by Sen. Williams, N. J., to provide authority to the Secretary of the Interior to land acquisition in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 18142-4
- 34. HOLIDAY. H. Con. Res. 104 by Sen. Randolph, to express the sense of the Congress on excusing Government employees from work on the afternoon of August 29, 1966, to attend the parade of the American Legion in the District of Columbia; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author, p. 18147
- 35. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 16989 by Rep. Culver, to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to make a separate accounting of funds requested for the Department of Agriculture for programs and activities that primarily stabilize farm income and those that primarily benefit consumers, businessmen, and the general public; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 18325-6
- 36. FOOD PRICES. H. R. 16990 by Rep. Farbstein, to stabilize prices of food staples, to provide for an investigation of food prices by the Secretary of Agriculture; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author, p. 18281
- 37. WATER POLLUTION. A. R. 17011 by Rep. Monagan, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act; to Public Works Committee.
- 38. MINING. H. R. 17013 by Rep. Moeller, to provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of lands damaged by surface or strip mining; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author p. 18307
- 39. LABELING. H. Con. Res. 976 by Rep. Cederberg; expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the labeling and content of diet foods and diet supplements; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee

COMMITTEE HEARINGS AUG. 12: Watershed projects, H. Agriculture (Williams, SCS, to testify). Progress of Appalachia Regional Commission, H. Public Works.

I hasten to add my commendation to an effort I think not only prudent but almost imperative. Already since you introduced this measure, Chicago has flared.

Having myself lived on the West Coast, in Chicago, Boston and in other areas, I hold the view that everything reasonable that can be done must be done as quickly as possible to lower the pressures now beginning to explode

Continued headway by extremists on the opposite sides of this socio-raclal problem promises nothing but potential tragedy for the entire national life. Sensible leadership must not be reluctant or ambivalent in face of this mounting crisis. I would ask those who contend otherwise: "If you are weary now from running with men, how will you run with horses?"

Not only must violence be stopped; the causes of potential and future violence must be removed in advance as far as possible. Regretfully I must say I can see little If anything being done in that direction in this section where I now live. As you well know wisdom of dealing with this problem in some parts of the nation is equal to that of appointing a convicted arsonist head of the fire

All the more commendable then is your export, and all similar ones, to use the power of government to aid in reduction of the causes of these explosive pressures. The alternative to revolution is evolution and it is very needful there be evidence evolution is taking place. Psychology of mass movements indicate we still have some very dangerous guifs to cross. The insuring of rights without means to implement those rights is as dangerous as denial of the rights themselves.

Sincerely yours,
PHILIP BURTON, Ph. D.

Motion Pictures International, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., July 25, 1966.

THOMAS H. KUCHEL, U.S. Senator, U.S. Senate,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: I have read with deep interest the bill that you have intro-

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: I have read with deep interest the blll that you have introduced as well as the comment that you made with respect to the introduction in connection with the bill.

I am fully in accord with this bill, and I feel it will be a major step in effectively dealing with this most important issue.

Sincerely yours,

S. BROIDY.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from California obviously has pertinence, relating as it does to a difficult problem which is sweeping the cities of our country from coast to coast. It has considerable appeal. It is a proposal that was passed over very quickly by the committee, and we have not had an opportunity to study and understand all its implications. Nevertheless, an examination of the amendment suggests to me that its merit is such that we ought to accept it and take it to conference, which would give us an opportunity to study it further and to understand fully its implications.

I am perfectuly willing to accept it on that basis.

Mr. KUCHEL. I appreciate that.

I will say, Mr. President, that the text of the amendment about to be accepted was introduced earlier by my colleagues and me as a separate piece of legislation, and was referred to the committee of the Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before submitting the question, will the Senator from California allow me to become a

Mr. KUCHEL. I am honored to include the name of the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

Mr. MUSKIE. Reserving the right to object, I will say that the cosponsorship of the amendment is unimpeachable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. Kuchel].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MUSKIE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Neuberger in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TOWER. Madam President, I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader if he intends to lay down the Mass Transit Act tonight.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If and when the housing bill is completed, we will lay down the mass transit proposal. We will take no action on it. It will be the pending business tomorrow.

Mr. TOWER. Does the majority leader anticipate that whatever record votes will occur, will occur tomorrow, and that they will not be carried over until Monday?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would hope that any votes would not be carried over but would be cast tomorrow. So that if that bill is finished tomorrow, we could take up the demonstration cities bill on Monday.

AMENDMENT OF SMALL RECLAMA-TION PROJECTS ACT OF 1856— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JACKSON. Madam President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 16, 1966, p. 12725, Congressional Record.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JACKSON. Madam President, on July 21 of this year the other body rejected, by a rollcall vote of 204 to 136, the report of the Committee on Conference on S. 602, a bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act. This measure, sponsored by the Senator from Utah [Mr. Moss], had been considered by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and was reported favorably, with amendments, on June 21, 1965. It passed the Senate on June 25, 1965, but on the motion of the able Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Ellender] the action was reconsidered and the bill further amended on July 1, 1965. S. 602 was again approved by the Senate with an amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

As reported by the committee and passed by the Senate, the measure retained the provision of the original Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1965 under which the program was limited to the 17 reclamation States—those west of the 100th meridian—and to Hawaii.

However, the House committee believed that the small reclamation projects program should be a national, rather than a regional program, and amended the Senate bill to make the act applicable to all of the 50 States. The House Committee made certain other changes also, but the broadening of the program into a national one making States in the East and South eligible to participate as well as those in the West, was one of the chief amendments.

On September 7, 1965, the House adopted the amendments of its committee and passed the measure.

In the conference between the two Houses, the Senate yielded with respect to the House-approved provision for a national program, and the conferees agreed upon other points of difference. A conference report was duly filed, setting forth the agreement on the provisions of the bill.

However, as I stated earlier, when the conference report was called up in the House, that body rejected it solely because, the debate shows, it did contain the provision which the House had previously approved.

Thereupon, as the established procedures require, the House again insisted upon its amendments, requested a conference with the Senate, and appointed conferees.

Madam President, the program established by the Small Reclamation Projects Act has unquestionably been of outstanding success. Under it, groups of landowners and water users have taken the initiative to organize themselves, prepare plans for a feasible project, and expand their own funds before obtain-

ing a participating loan from the Federal Government. So successful has it been that the \$100 million loan fund provided by the original act has been fully committed. Thus, this highly beneficial program of State and local participation with the Federal Government in locally sponsored irrigation projects will come to an end unless S. 602, or similar enabling legislation, is enacted in this Congress.

Therefore, Madam President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments made by the House to the bill, concur in the request for another conference, and that the Chair be authorized

to appoint conferees.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JACKson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Moss, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. ALLOTT conferees on the part of the Senate.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOR-MENT ACT OF 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3711) to amend and extend laws relating to housing and urban development.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I should like to ask the manager of the

bill some questions.

I note that certain things have been done about cooperative housing in the bill for which I am very gratified. The proposal picks up a number of the measures I have introduced to deal with the question, as the New York area has a good deal of cooperative housing.

I note that one question still remains unresolved, which dates back, as a matter of fact, to when I was on the Committee on Banking and Currency. That is the question of why, notwithstanding excellent actuarial experience, the mortgage premium in cooperative housing is still one-half of'1 percent, with the difference of the actuarial figures being actual contributions of some \$27 million and losses of several hundred thousand dollars. This would make a material difference to the cooperatives in the costs which are required to be shared by those who occupy cooperative apartments.

I should like to ask the Senator from Maine why no provision has been made in this bill which would make that reduction mandatory, and what the general situation surrounding it is at this

Mr. LAUSCHE. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Madam President, a short while ago, I made inquiry concerning the rise in the costs of building houses in the United States. Since I made that inquiry, I had a member of my staff get the information. The astounding revelation is that in the last 10 years, the cost of building a home has gone up at the rate of 5 percent a year. In 10 years, the cost has gone up 50 percent. That means that if in 1956 one could build a home for \$14,500, that same home today would cost \$21,800 to build.

I call the attention of the Members of the senate to this situation, because we in Congress are attempting to stimulate

home building. We are attempting to help the individual buy a home. We are attempting to keep craftsmen at work. But there seems to be no cooperation generally from some of the principal beneficiaries in trying to enable people to buy a home.

For the information of the Senator from Georgia, the cost of building a home in the United States, on the average, has gone up 50 percent in 10 years. A house that cost \$14,500 to build in 1956 would now cost \$21,800 to build.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 6, after line 21, insert "That section 101(b) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: 'Such term also includes a private nonprofit corporation or other private nonprofit legal entity, a limited dividend corporation or other limited dividend legal entity, or a cooperative housing corporation, which constructs, owns, and operates rental or cooperathe housing financed under a State or local program providing assistance through loans, loan insurance, or tax abatements, and which is approved for receiving the benefits of this section."

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I wish to explain this amendment/as follows. This concerns one of the questions I was about to ask the Senator from Maine.

In the State of New York—and I understand in the States of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut also—are many multifamily structures which have been constructed by limited divise, and similar organizations, In New York we have a State program called the Mitchell Lama program, which makes available money at a much lower rate of interest than is otherwise available in the way of mortgages to cooperatives, apa so forth.

The rent supplement programnot know what the committee's explanation would be-has no substantive base for making the distinction and does not allow the rent supplement to extend to structures of this character. In order to qualify them, without in any way compelling the housing authorities to use the rent supplements for this purpose. but just to qualify them legally so that they could be considered for that purpose—although they may not necessarily be included—I have offered this

The question I was about to ask the Senator from Maine is this: Is there any reason why they should not be eligible? They may not get it. They may not find the program applies to them, but at

least they ought to be eligible.

Mr. MUSKIE. May I say to the Senator from New York, first, with respect to the mandate of the floor manager of the bill, that when the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Sparkman] turned the bill over to me, he said that I would undertake to answer all questions. I can only say to the Senator, and to the Senate as a whole, that I will only try to answer questions to which I have an

My answer to this question is the only one which I can give explaining the position of the committee on the Senator's problem. The committee felt that this would open up the rental supplement question and that we ought to avoid doing so in light of the controversial aspect of that question in the last year and a half. Beyond that I could not comment on the question of the Senator

as to why these projects are not eligible.

I can attempt to get a more informed answer to the question of the Senator before we dispose of the bill, if he will

give us time.

Mr. JAVITS. I will be happy to give the Senator the time to do so. I shall pass on to the next question which is the question which I asked the Senator before, if the Senator is ready to answer now. That question is why the cooperatives are not eligible because of their actuarial experience, and notwithstanding our own decision that that was the right thing to do-

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is not in order. The Senate will

øe in order.

Mr. JAVITS. We made that decision in 1965 in the Committee on Banking and Currency. Why is it that a lower premium rate has not been extended by FHA to these cooperatives even now?

Mr. MUSKIE. As I understand the position of the agency, with which the committee itself is not in agreement, it is that all of the experience of some of these programs has been not favorable from an actuarial point of view, that there have been failures, and the agency would prefer to retain discretion and deal with all programs under one premium rate rather than categorize them on the basis of their favorable or unfavorable experience or the nature of the risk involved.

This is the explanation, and the committee chose in this case to continue the flexibility of the agency to deal with the problem.

Mr. JAVITS. It is a fact that we gave the mandate to treat these premises in actuarial experience separately. They have not done it.

In 1965 we came to the conclusion that these cooperatives should be considered segarately but we did not mandate the

reduction on the agency.

I want to be fair with the committee. I served on the committee. I wish to serve notice now that on the next housing bill I will move to amend it to mandate the one-quarter of 1 percent. We have tried to make it clear to the agency how we felt. We authorized them to keep separate the insurance funds for this program.

As the colloquial saying goes, they apparently cannot take the hint. It seems clear to me that nothing is going to happen unless Congress mandates it. A large prairie fire can be lit among the co-ops. When we have before us the next housing bill, whenever that may be—and it may not be too far off now—it will be my intention to move to mandate the one-quarter of 1 percent premium. This is quarter of 1 percent premium. not a satisfactory way to handle the matter. The agency should have flexibility, but the agency misused its flexibility to cause its inflexibility in defiance



IIII of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE FOR INFORMATION ONLY; OT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued August 17, 1966
For actions of August 16, 1966
89th-lst; No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on dog-cat handling bill. Sen. Magnuson commended progress in opening new markets for U. S. beef exports. Sen. Proxmire urged early action on school milk program. Rep. Roudebush blamed administration for "higher food prices." Rep. Schmidhauser commended Secretary Freeman's statement before N. Y. City Council on food prices. Rep. Dague criticized rural community development bill.

HOUSE

- 1. RESEARCH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 13881, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and other animals intended to be used for research. pp. 18709-10, 18757-8
- 2. LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15951, to authorize USDA loans on leasehold interests in Hawaii (H. Rept. 1856). p. 18766

Rap. Widnall said the "participation sales authorization" in the "administration's tight money market" would be "tragic." p. 18699

Rep. Conte said the administration should do more to control the "tight money market pp. 18756-7

- 3. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 15456. pp. 18704-9
- 4. TRANSPORTATION. Passed, 236-127, with amendments H. R. 14810, the urban mass transportation bill to authorize additional amounts for assistance thereunder, to authorize grants for certain technical studies, etc. pp./18710-42
- 5. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Anderson, Tenn., commended progress of the soil conservation districts. pp. 18758-9
- 6. MOVING EXPENSES. Rep. Monagen spoke in favor of his bill, H. R. 17012, to remove the income tax from reimbursed moving expenses. p. 18761
- 7. WATER RESOURCES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to avoid the executiveprerogatives issue; to Agriculture Committee. p. 18766

 The Public Works Committee approved 19 watershed projects. p. D764

 The conferees agreed to file a report on S. 602, to broaden the scope of the

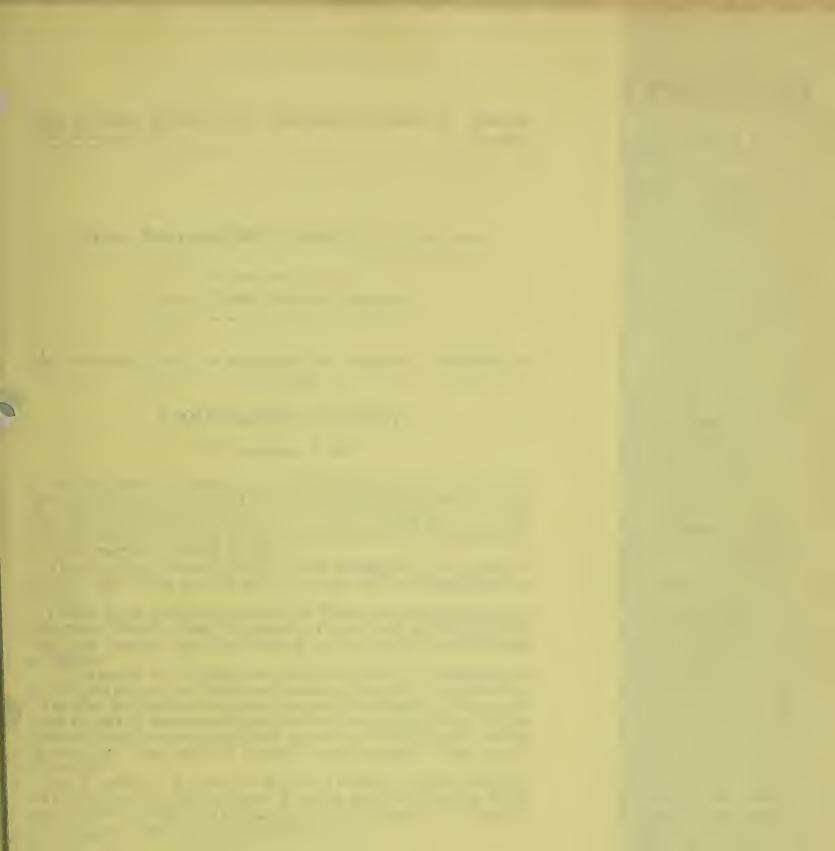
Small Reclamation Projects Act. p. D765

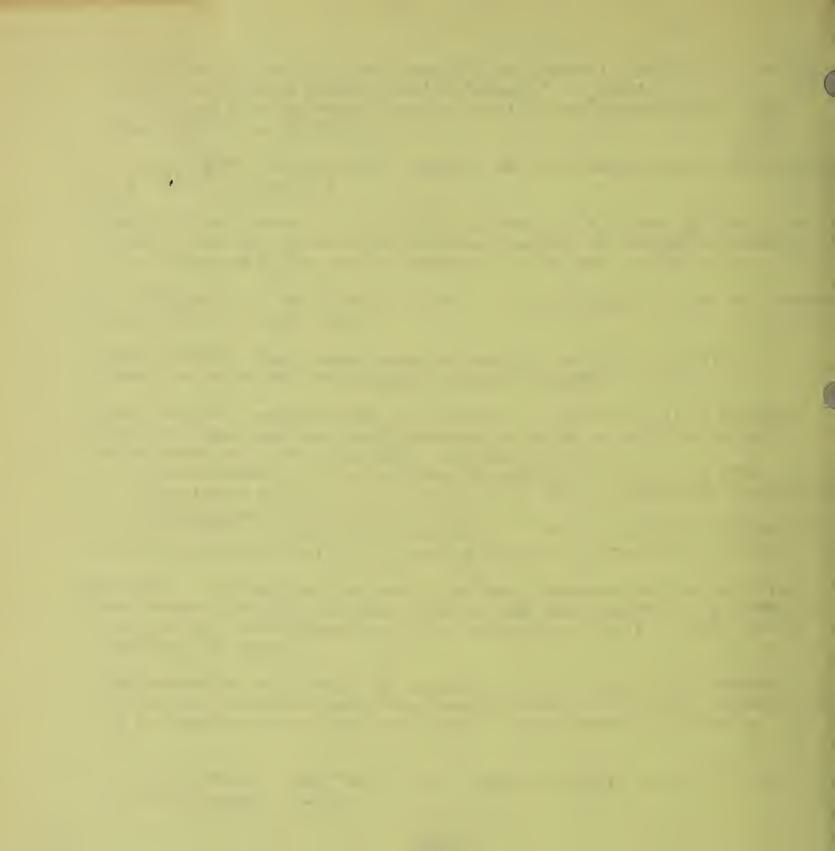
The conferees agreed to file a report on S. 3034, to authorize feasibility investigations of certain water-resource development proposals. p. D765

- 8. PERSONNEL. Received from the State Department a proposed bill to authorize certain retired and other personnel to accept and wear decorations, presents, and other things tendered them by certain foreign countries; to Foreign Affairs Committee. p. 18766
- 9. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee approved for Government Operations Committee action H. R. 15335, to amend the act to establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. p. D764
- 10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" says the traffic safety bill will be considered today. p./D763

SENATE .

- 11. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 1809, to establish a uniform national policy concerning property rights in inventions made through the expenditure of public funds (S. Rept. 1461). p. 18623
- 12. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Conferees were appointed on S. 3105, the military construction/bill, which includes an authorization to repay the Commodity Credit Corporation for family housing. House conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. 18671-7
- 13. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 15941, the defense appropriation bill, which includes funds for milk for military personnel which previously has been financed by USDA, pp. 18621, 18651-71, 18677-84





SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956

August 17, 1966.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Aspinall, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 602]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its further disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as

follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following: That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended (43 U.S.C. 422a et seq.) is hereby further amended

as follows:

(1) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The term 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000, and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$6,500,000:" and by striking out "And provided further," and inserting in lieu thereof "Provided,";

(2) In section 4, by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following: "The costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as

may be appropriate among project functions.";

(3) In section 4, subsection (b), by striking out the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads "and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and inserting in lieu thereof "the project"; by inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase which follows thereafter ", except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hercof,"; and by changing the colon (:) to a period (.) and striking out the remainder of said subsection;

(4) In section 5, by striking out the present text of items (a), (b), and

(c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed the lesser of (1) \$6,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization

as provided in section 4(b) and the amount of the grant approved;

Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the cost of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects;

"(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of (1) the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing irrigation benefits in each particular year to land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan

at a rate as determined in (2) above;",

(5) In section 8, by striking out "Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 et seg.)":

Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.);; (6) In section 10, by striking out "\$100,000,000" and inserting in

lieu thereof "\$200,000,000".

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be applicable to or affect in any way the terms on which any loan or grant has been made prior to the effective date of this Act.

And the House agree to the same.

Wayne N. Aspinall,
Walter Rogers,
Harold T. Johnson,
John P. Saylor,
Ed Reinecke,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Henry M. Jackson,
Clinton P. Anderson,
Frank E. Moss,
Thomas H. Kuchel,
Gordon Allott,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill, S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, submit this statement in explanation of the effect of the language agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report. The three significant differences between the language agreed upon and the language of the House amendment are explained hereinafter.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF THE PROGRAM

The Senate-passed bill made no change in the basic act with respect to the geographical coverage of the program (presently limited to the 17 western reclamation States and Hawaii). The House amendment extended the small reclamation projects program to the entire United States—an action prompted by the ever-growing water problems and needs throughout the Nation. On the basis of strong indication that, at the present time, there is little interest in the Eastern States in the benefits which this program provides, the conference committee agreed to retain the present geographical coverage and continue the program only in the 17 reclamation States and Hawaii.

CEILING ON THE AMOUNT OF THE LOAN AND GRANT

The Senate-passed bill included language to amend the basic act by increasing the maximum amount of any loan or combination loan

and grant for a single project from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000.

The House amendment retained the \$5 million limitation but with qualifying language to permit adjustment of the amount to reflect changes in costs of construction of the types involved in the particular project which may have occurred between January 1, 1957, and January 1 of the year in which the loan is made. At the present time, the language of the House amendment would provide a ceiling of between \$6 million and \$6.5 million depending upon the particular project involved.

The conference committee adopted language which places a ceiling of \$6,500,000 on the amount of any loan or combination loan and grant for any single project. A specific amount seemed preferable in view of the problems that would be inherent in administering the House language. The \$6,500,000 figure is considered an equitable amount on the basis of increases in construction costs since the enactment of the basic act 10 years ago. In other words, at today's prices, \$6,500,000 will purchase about the same in the way of project works and facilities as \$5,000,000 would have paid for 10 years ago.

INTEREST RATE

The formula included in the Schate-passed bill for determining the interest rate to be used in repaying those portions of any loan allocable to the irrigation of excess lands, to municipal and industrial water supply, and to commercial power is the formula based on coupon rates which has been adopted by Congress in recent years for various Federal water project programs.

The House amendment made no change in the interest formula in

the basic act which is based on yield rather than coupon rates.

The conference committee adopted the interest formula embodied in the Senate-passed bill in the interest of maintaining consistency among all Federal programs. It seemed particularly important that there be consistency between the interest rate used for this small reclamation projects program and the program of the Department of Agriculture under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT

The language of the conference report makes the following important changes in the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956:

(1) The ceiling on the amount of a loan or combination loan and grant for any one project is increased from \$5 million to \$6.5 million.

(2) The formula used for determining the interest rate for the interest-bearing portions of loans under this act is changed from a

formula based on vield to a formula based on coupon rates.

(3) New language is added updating the basic act by incorporating recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. This is substantially the same as in the House amendment to S. 602.

(4) An additional \$100 million is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this small reclamation projects program.

 \bigcirc

This is the same as in the House amendment to S. 602.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL, WALTER ROGERS, HAROLD T. JOHNSON, JOHN P. SAYLOR. ED REINECKE, Managers on the Part of the House.



IIII of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE (FOR INFORMATION ONLY; OT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED) Issued August 18, 1966
For actions of August 17, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 136

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HIGHLIGHTS: Conferees reported small reclamation bill without extension to East. Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., inserted Republican policy statement opposing rural community development bill. Senate agreed to conference report on dog-cat handling bill.

HOUSE

1. RECLAMATION. Received the second (revised) conference report on S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (H. Rept. 1858). As reported, the bill deletes the provision in the House version that would have extended the Act to the eastern States. The revised bill makes the following changes in the present Act: Increase from \$5 million to \$6.5 million the amount of a loan or combination loan and grant for any one project. Changes the interest-rate formula from one based on yield to one based on coupon rates. Incorporates recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish-wild-life enhancement. Authorizes appropriation of \$100 million additional to carry

out the Act. p. 18772-3

- 2. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman spoke in favor of H. R. 14026, to lower interest rates, etc. pp. 18769-70
- 3. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Conferees were appointed on S. 3105, the military construction bill, which includes a provision to reimburse CCC for family housing. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 18769
- 4. HIDE EXPORTS. Reps. Edmondson and Curtis said export controls on cattle hides should be ended. pp. 18770, 18772
- 5. TRAFFIC SAFETY. Passed, 371-0, with amendments H. R. 13228, to provide for a coordinated safety program and safety standards for motor vehicles. Then passed S. 3005, on the same subject, with the language of the House 5111. pp. 18774-818
- 6. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 14921 (H. Rept. 1859). Rep. Albert announced that this measure will be considered today. The conferees recommended \$4,000,000 for civil defense and defense mobilization activities of Federal agencies rather than \$4,450,000 as proposed by the House or \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. pp. 18818-9
- 7. FOREIGN AID. Several Representatives spoke in commemoration, and inserted the President's speech in commemoration, of the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress. pp. 18819-25, 18838-9, 18841-54
- 8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Rhodes, Artz., inserted the Republican Policy Committee's statement opposing S. 2934, the rural community development districts bill. p. 18833
- 9. FARM PRICES. Rep. Langen said the farmers are not to blame for increasing food prices. p. 18835

 Rep. Resnick commended Secretary Freeman's statement before the N. Y. Council on food prices and defended him against criticism by one of the Council members. p. 18856
- 10. CENSUS. Rep. Fuqua said America needs a census every 5 years. pp. 18839-41
- 11. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Monagan spoke favoring H. R. 17011, his bill to attack water pollution on a broad river-basin basis. p. 18843
- 12. LANDS; MARKETING QUOTAS; RESEARCH. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 4429, to reimburse Wyo. for improvements on certain Eden conservation project lands if it reverts to the U. S.; H. R. 5934, to provide uniform crop-lien and penalty provisions for violation of marketing quotas; H. R. 9147, to permit fewer meetings of the national advisory research committee; and S. 3421, to authorize conveyance of the Alaska experiment station to the University of Alaska. p. D771

SENATE

13. LANDS. The Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 476, to increase authorizations for construction of airports in or near national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas (S. Rept. 1462). p. 18912

MULTER] is proceeding very properly and I compliment the gentleman upon that procedure. However, I would ask the gentleman to withhold his request for, perhaps, whatever length of time might be necessary to get in touch with the gen-tleman from New York [Mr. Fino]. Mr. MULTER. I withdraw my request

for the time being.

The SPEAKER Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] withdraw his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MULTER. I withdraw it at this

PROUD OF THE NOUSE

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I was proud of the House of Representa-

tives yesterday.

For so long now we have seen the judicial branch trespass upon the constitutional prerogatives of this House. And for so long we have seen the legislative branch take it with little complaint and absolutely no action, although some of us, including myself, have complained and demanded action.

Yesterday was a different day. Soon after the House convened, one Member after another was on his feet pouring a good dose of verbal medicine and backlash down the throat of a power-hungry judge. One after another challenged the court and urged passage of various remedies to put a stop to the wild departure of the judiciary from its constitutional realm and particularly to end its trespass upon the prerogatives of the legislative branch of our Government.

Mr. Speaker, we are proud of you for having led the way with your statement. You are widely respected throughout this Nation, and particularly by your colleagues. We thank you for your prompt, firm, and forthright challenge of a judge's attempt to dictate to a committee of this House and to say when it can and cannot meet.

I shall never forget when I first came here and heard the late Speaker Sam Rayburn, as he advised with the freshman Members on the history of the House and about our duties. I remember so well Mr. Sam telling us that the House of Representatives was truly the voice of the people, that we were closer to them than any others, unless it be the leaders of their churches, and that no one ever crossed the threshold of this body to serve here unless he was elected by the people.

The Library of Congress tells me, Mr. Speaker, that approximately 9,400 men and women have lifted their hands to be sworn as Members of this House and not the first one eyer got here except by election and as the choice of his people.

He went on to say that this cannot be said of the judicial branch, nor altogether of the executive branch, nor even of the other body. All judges are appointed. All Presidents are not elected. Some have become President advancing to the position after it suddenly became vacant. This also applies to the other body, when upon a vacancy suddenly occuring, the seat is filled by appointment of the Governor of the State. But no one, emphasized Mr. Sam, can take a seat in this House and lift his voice in behalf of his people unless the people for whom he speaks sent him here as their choice via a free election.

So, we have a bit of distinction which should make us all very proud. When we speak, we know we do so as chosen

Representatives of the people.

Yesterday, many of us were speaking We were speaking out for our people. We were standing up for the constitutional privileges and prerogatives assigned to us as Representatives of the U.S. Congress. We demanded that the judiciary stay within its sphere of constitutional authority. We were not being disrespectful of the judiciary. We regard it as an essential arm of our Government. We only asked that it stick to its own knitting—a very sound and simple request.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we urge the passage of legislation to see that the judiciary does just that. And I hope the legislation will come very soon. I firmly believe most of us are ready for it. certainly am and I am sure the people

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I am happy to

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I attended a funeral yesterday morning while this matter was under discussion under the 1-minute rule. I have read the various statements of Members in the Congres-SIONAL RECORD this morning. I join the gentleman in his pride in the House of Representatives.

I believe in the separation of powers. I respect the judicial department, and I have always defended it in the performance of its very important functions. I respect the executive branch as another coordinate department. I also have the highest respect and feel the strongest personal obligation toward the Congress and particularly the House of Representatives, the peoples' part of the Government. I regard it as the duty of this House and of every Member in it to guard the prerogatives of this body. The American people expect us to do this: the Constitution requires us to do this. And let no one make any mistake aboutthis we shall do.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Well I know that is the sentiment of the majority leader. In fact, that is the sentiment of the leaders of the House of Representatives on both sides of the aisle, and our great Speaker, and I am sure of every Member

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

(Mr. DULSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, due to official business it was not possible for me to attend the session August 15. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall No. 218, "yea." On rollcall No. 219, "yea." On rollcall No. 220 "yea." On rollcall No. 221, "nay."

JULES DUBOIS

(Mr. DERWINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to express my shock at the sudden death of Jules Dubois, the Chicago Tribune's distinguished Latin American correspondent.

Mr. Dubois was one of the world's most widely known and respected reporters and was an acknowledged specialist in

Latin American affairs.

He had amazing contacts throughout Latin America, and his accuracy and fairness/in reporting the news earned him the respect of all who worked with him./His accuracy was a special virtue in the turbulent Latin American scene. He was a journalist of unusual ability who championed legitimate causes in his effective reporting of the news. He did all he could during his career combating the perennial dictatorships of Latin America and in recent years he effectively exposed the Communist operations throughout that continent.

Unlike the State Department, he called the true shots on Castro long before the Communist direction of his revolution became known. He was especially dramatic in the past year exposing the Communist underground activities in the

Dominican Republic.

Mrs. Derwinski joins me in expressing to Mrs. Dubois and her family our deepest sympathy. Mr. Dubois' memory will be an inspiration to journalists for years to come. He set an exceptionally high standard for the profession in which he performed so nobly.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DERWINSKI. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the gentleman from Illinois in expressing my deep shock at the passing of Jules Dubois and in extending sympathy to his family.

It was my great privilege for a number of years to attend conferences and meetings with him in the Latin American area. He was a very able newspaperman, and he called his shots as he saw them.

As chairman of the freedom of the press committee in the Inter-American Press Association, Jules Dubois has been one of the key figures in the fight for freedom of the press in Latin America.

John T. O'Rourke, who recently retired as editor of the Washington Daily News and Mr. Dubois successor in the freedom-of-the press post, said his death was a blow to those who support the truth. He said:

All over this hemisphere Jules Dubois has been for at least a generation justly famous both as a truly great reporter and as a dauntless champion of the people's right to

For the last 15 years he served as president of the committee on press freedom of Inter-American Press Association and only

those who worked with him really know the steadfast devotion and unfailing courage he brought to both these tasks.

No journalist in our time has been so untiring in the never-ending struggle to make more secure the basis of a free press and free expression.

His death is a personal loss not only to his readers and his thousands of friends and admirers, but also to all men everywhere, who stand for human dignity, liberty, and the right to speak the truth.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dubois' death is a great loss to his profession as well as to his many friends.

Mr. DERWINSKI. I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

EXPORT CONTROLS ON HIDES

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, again I have been intrigued by the members of the Democratic Party taking the floor to castigate their own administration. I refer to the speech of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Edmondson] complaining about the use of export controls on hides.

I think what he had to say was eminently sound, and I tried to point out at the time, and I have continued to, that not only is the administration proceeding unsoundly, but I would say beyond the power of the law. This is a very strange situation where we cut back on our exports and at the same time there has been a liberalization of the imports in regard to dairy products, and so forth, at a time when we have a serious imbalance of international payments where we should be encouraging exports and hopefully restricting to some extent the imports. But all of this is a further attempt of the administration to grapple with the problems of domestic inflation without hitting at the basic cause, which mainly is overspending on the part of the Federal Government.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the words "1,000 tons" be changed to "1,000,000 tons" in the permanent RECORD. The incorrect reference to the amount of wheat being shipped to India each month appears in the first paragraph of my remarks on page 18302 of the Record of August 11, 1966.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS

Mr. HAYS submitted the following conference report and statement on Senate Concurrent Resolution 90, to authorize printing of additional copies of hearings!

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1857)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) to authorize printing of additional copies of hearings, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amend-

WAYNE L. HAYS, PAUL C. JONES, ROBERT J. CORBETT. Managers on the Part of the House. B. EVERETT JORDAN.

CARL HAYDEN. CARL T. CURTIS, Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) to authorize printing of additional copies of hearings, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The concurrent resolution as passed by the Senate provided that there be printed for the use of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee 2,500 additional copies of the Senate hearings of the Study Team Report on the Recreational Opportunities in the State of Washington, held in the 89th Congress, 2d session. The House amendment reduced the number of additional copies to be printed to 1,000. Under the conference agreement the House recedes.

WAYNE L. HAYS, PAUL C. JONES, ROBERT J. CORPETT, Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on Senate Concurrent Resolution 90, to authorize printing of additional copies of hearings.

The SPEAKER! Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the conference report?

Mr. HAYS. It is on a Senate printing concurrent resolution to print the hearings about a national park in the State of Washington.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 226]

Findley Andrews, Powell Flynt Baring Barrett Ford, Gerald R. Resnick Fulton, Tenn. Rivers, A Garmatz Roncallo Rivers, Alaska Bolling Rostenkowski Bray Goodell Hagan, Ga. Hawkins Brown, Calif. Burton, Utah Senner Cabell Hébert Sickles Kastenmeier King, N.Y. Callaway Skubitz Cameron Stephens Toll Celler Landrum Cohelan Long, La. McEwen Tupper Tuten Conyers Martin, Ala. Martin, Mass. Walker, Miss. Whalley White, Idaho Corman Davis, Ga. Dent Mathias Williams Diggs Mink Willis Duncan, Oreg. Morris Edwards, La. Evans, Colo. Wilson, Charles H. Morrison Murray Farnsley Zablocki Peppér

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 368 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unaximous consent, further proceedings/under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I asked unanimous consent to correct the Record, and a reservation of objection was made at the time. I then withdrew my request until the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fino] could be advised of the request. That has now been done. Mr. Fino has examined the request, and I now renew my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER]? The Chair hears none, and the permanent RECORD will be

corrected accordingly.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS **ACT OF 1956**

Mr. ASPINALL submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1858)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its further disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following: That the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended (43 U.S.C. 422a et seq.) is hereby further amended as follows:

"(1) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The term "project" shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,-000, and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$6,500,000;' and by striking out 'And provided further,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Provided,';

"(2) In section 4, by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following: "The costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and allocated as

may be appropriate among project func-

tions.';

"(3) In section 4, subsection (b), by striking out the word 'construction' from the phrase which now reads 'and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the project'; by inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase which follows thereafter ', except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof,'; and by changing the colon (:) to a period (.) and striking out the remainder of said subsection;

"(4) In section 5, by striking out the present text of items (a), (b), and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"'(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said ioan shall not exceed the lesser of (1) \$6,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization as provided in section 4(b) and the amount of the grant approved;

"'(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-haif the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife cnhancement purposes exclusively; (4) onehalf the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federai reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects:

"'(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of (1) the sums lent to it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principai benefits of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing irrigation benefits in each particular year to land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unamortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as determined in (2) above:'.

"(5) In section 8, by striking out 'Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) ';

"(6) In section 10, by striking out '\$100,-000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$200,-000,000%

"Sec. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be applicable to or affect in any way the

terms on which any loan or grant has been made prior to the effective date of this Act.' And the House agree to the same.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL. WALTER ROGERS, HAROLD T. JOHNSON, JOHN P. SAYLOR, ED REINECKE, Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON, CLINTON P. ANDERSON, FRANK E. MOSS, THOMAS H. KUCHEL, GORDON ALLOTT, Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill, S. 602, to amend the Small Reciamation Projects Act of 1956, submit this statement in explanation of the effect of the language agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report. The three significant differences between the language agreed upon and the language of the House amendment are explained hereinafter.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF THE PROGRAM

The Senate-passed biil made no change in the basic act with respect to the geographical coverage of the program (presently limited to the 17 western reclamation States and Hawaii). The House amendment extended the small reclamation projects program to the entire United States-an action prompted by the ever-growing water problems and needs throughout the Nation. On the basis of strong indication that, at the present time, there is little interest in the Eastern States in the benefits which this program provides, the conference committee agreed to retain the present geographicai coverage and continue the program only in the 17 reclamation States and Hawaii.

CEILING ON THE AMOUNT OF THE LOAN AND GRANT

The Senate-passed bill included language to amend the basic act by increasing the maximum amount of any loan or combination loan and grant for a single project from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000.

The House amendment retained the \$5 million limitation but with qualifying language to permit adjustment of the amount to reflect changes in costs of construction of the types involved in the particular project which may have occurred between January 1, 1957, and January 1 of the year in which the loan is made. At the present time, the language of the House amendment would provide a ceiling of between \$6 million and \$6.5 million depending upon the particular project involved.

The conference committee adopted language which places a ceiling of \$6,500,000 on the amount of any loan or combination loan and grant for any single project. A specific amount seemed preferable in view of the problems that would be inherent in administering the House language. The \$6,500,000 figure is considered an equitable amount on the basis of increases in construction costs since the enactment of the basic act 10 years ago. In other words, at today's prices, \$6,500,-000 will purchase about the same in the way of project works and facilities as \$5,000,000 would have paid for 10 years ago.

INTEREST RATE

The formula included in the Senate-passed bill for determining the interest rate to be used in repaying those portions of any ioan allocable to the irrigation of excess lands, to municipal and industrial water supply, and to commercial power is the formula based on coupon rates which has been adopted by Congress in recent years for various Federal water project programs.

The House amendment made no change in the interest formula in the basic act which is based on yield rather than coupon rates.

The conference committee adopted the interest formula embodied in the Senatepassed bill in the interest of maintaining consistency among all Federai programs. It seemed particularly important that there be consistency between the interest rate used for this smail reclamation projects program and the program of the Department of Agriculture under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT

The language of the conference report makes the following important changes in the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956:

(1) The ceiling on the amount of a loan or combination loan and grant for any one project is increased from \$5 million to \$6.5

(2) The formula used for determining the interest rate for the interest-bearing portions of loans under this act is changed from a formula based on yield to a formula based on coupon rates.

(3) New language is added updating the basic act by incorporating recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. This is substantially the same as in the House amendment to ${\bf S.~602}.$

(4) An additional \$100 million is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this small reclamation projects program. This is the same as in the House amendment to S. 602.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL, WALTER ROGERS, HAROLD T. JOHNSON, JOHN P. SAYLOR, ED REINECKE. Managers on the Part of the House.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGIS-LATURE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 13277) to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the reapportionment of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 15, 1966.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, several months ago the House gave its approval to H.R. 13277, which would give to the people of the Virgin Islands greater autonomy in the choice of their legislature. At that time the House provided, and the Senate agreed to this part of the bill, that the legislative body of the Virgin Islands should consist of one house composed of 15 members, 5 from St. Croix, 5 from St. Thomas, and 1 from the island of St. John, until such time

as the legislative body of the Virgin Islands saw fit to do otherwise.

In the House-passed bill we used the language to state that the act would become effective January 1, 1967. In so doing we left the matter so that the other body considered it as being more or less ambiguous, and they changed that date with two amendments striking out the effective date of the act, in the first place, and placing it in the bill at a later point, with language meaning the same thing. It was the thought of the House when

It was the thought of the House when we passed the bill that the effective date would be January 1, 1967, and that the next legislative body of the Virgin Islands would be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the act.

Several weeks passed after the House gave its approval to the legislation before it was acted upon by the other body. When it got out of the other body, they had changed it as I have suggested, leaving a short time only for the Virgin Islands to get themselves in readiness for the election which is coming up.

Since that time, the people of the Virgin Islands have entered into a political controversy and have each been trying to seek an advantage over the other, some declaring they want the first election postponed, others declaring they would like to have the election of this November conducted in such a manner as to provide the additional legislators for the Virgin Islands for its assembly in 1967.

It has never been the policy of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which handled this legislation, or of the House, to enter into these partisan differences any more than necessary in the Virgin Islands. In the conference report, the House-with the exception of one of our colleagues—signed the conference report agreeing to recede from the House position and accept the Senate amendments. Our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLORI, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, did not see fit to sign the report, because he felt there was not sufficient time left, although the Governor of the Virgin Islands and the majority of the members of their assembly have stated that they would meet im-mediately and proceed with the necessary changes to their election law to provide for an election which would take care of all that is desired.

So that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor] may explain his position, I now yield to him 5 minutes.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion with mixed emotions. I am in favor of increasing the Legislature of the Virgin Islands by 15, as was done by this bill, but I am opposed to having the election with the 15 members occur this year. My reasons are as follows:

We have stated that we do not in-

We have stated that we do not intend—and I am sure that is the policy of both the House and the Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs—to interfere in the internal political affairs of any of our territories or insular possessions.

The Legislature of the Virgin Islands has on its books at the present time a statute governing the election laws. The sequence of election activities, as advertised by the Secretary, state that beginning on July 5, 1966, certain events required by their laws are in operation.

The schedule is as follows:

SEQUENCE OF ELECTION ACTIVITIES

1. July 5, 1966—Determination and certification of political parties by Supervisor of Elections to Board of Elections—tenth Tuesday preceding each primary—Subchapter I, Sec. 341, Title 18, V.I.C.

2. July 14, 1966—Ascertainment of offices for which candidates are to be nominated by Supervisor of Elections, Sec. 343, ld.

3. July 14, 1966—Manner of signing nomination petitions; time of circulating. Sec. 345 id

4. August 1, 1966—Datc for submission of Emblem—Subchapter III, Sec. 491, id.

5. August 12, 1966—Last day of registration of new voters prior to September 13 Primary, Sec. 94, id.

6. August 14, 1966—Last day for filling nomination petitions for party offices and public offices in 1966 primary. Chapter 17, Sec. 349, id. See Secs. 346, 347, 348 and 349 for composition of petition—aiso 357(d) for hominating more than two (2) Senators at Large under existing law.

7. August 19, 1966—Last day to withdraw

7 August 19, 1966—Last day to withdraw candidates for nomination or election at pri-

mary. Chapter 17, Sec. 350, id.

8. August 21, 1966—or shortly thereafter—Candidates to be notified individually by Supervisor of Elections and by circulation in newspapers the date fixed for casting iots by Supervisor to determine position of candidates on ballots. Sec. 351. id.

Supervisor to determine position of candidates on ballots. Sec. 351, id.

Immediately thereafter, Supervisor to furnish Boards of Elections with lists of candidates of each party for the various offices, in the order in which they will appear on the ballot—candidates to be likewise notified. Sec. 352, id.

9. August 23, 1966—Notices of primaries and general elections to be made by Supervisor of Elections, Sec. 551, id.

10. August 24, 1966—Petition to strike off names and last day to be made by any qualfied elector, Section 113, id. (Also October

11. August 24, 1966—Application for bal-

lots: last day, Armed Services personnel.

12. September 3, 1966—Appeals to court; time of hearing; notice; postponement; hearing decision of court; costs and fees. Sec. 1/9, id. (Also October 29.)

13. September 13, 1966—Primary Day—Chap. 11, Sec. 232, id. Seven days later request recount if necessary.

14. September 18 1966—First legal day to resume registration of new voters. Section 94, ld. (also November 13)

15. September 24 1966—Time for filing nominating papers with Supervisor's Office, Section 385, ld.

16. September 30 1966—Date for casting lots to break tie vote ln primary—at 12:00 Noon. Sec. 358, ld.

Noon. Sec. 358, ld.

17. October 7 1966—Last legal day to register to vote prior to Election. Sec. 94, id.

18. October 9 1966—Last day for filing nomination papers of independents and others not involved in primary. Sec. 385, id. (also September 24)

19. October 12 1966—Day on which Supervisor must hold public hearing and summon material witnesses if Identity of any signer of petition is unknown or is challenged by citizen. Sec. 411, Subchapter III, id.

20. October 14, 1966—Last day for candldate to withdraw nomination. Sec. 413, id.

21. October 14 1966—Day on which petition to set aside nomination may be filed in District Court. Sec. 412, id.

22. October 18 1966—Notices of primarles and general elections by the Board of Elections for each district.

23. October 19 1966—Application for ballots: last day possible for Armed Services personnel.

24 October 19 1966—Last day for filling substituted nomination certificates and papers if vacancy is caused by withdrawal of original candidate. In case of death of candidate, any time prior to printing of ballots. Sec. 416, ld. Last day to make application for Absentce Ballot. Chap. 25, Sec. 664, ld.

25. October 20 1966—Day on which District Court must hold hearing, if petition is filed to set aside nomination. Subchapter III, Sec. 412, id.

26. Immediately after filing Nomination Papers—October 19 1966—Government Secretary to fix day for casting lots to determine position of names on ballots.

27. November 8 1966—Election Day. 28. November 15 1966—request recount, if necessary. Chapter 23, Sec. 629, ld.

Last Sunday, August 14, was the last day for filing nomination papers. We are now past that date. This bill has still not been signed by the President, but the Governor of the Virgin Islands last Saturday called a special session of the legislature to change their election laws in anticipation of what we would pass here. If this is not interfering with local elections, then I do not know how it is possible to do that.

I have reread the entire hearings that were held in the House, and throughout the entire hearings nothing was said by anyone as to when the 11 or the 15 Senators would be elected.

It was almost on the very last page of the hearings, on page 148, when the amendment was offered making it effective January 1, 1967, that the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. Aspinall] made this statement:

That takes care of this election.

This was after the amendment fixing the effective date as of January 1, 1967, had been adopted.

I do not know what was in the minds of the Members when the original bill was introduced. I do not know what was in the minds of the Senators when they considered the bill. But I feel we would be making a mistake in passing this bill, to be effective this year.

I should like to see a legislature with 15 members, but I do not believe this should be effective this year. We would be doing not only the Governor but also the entire populace of the Virgin Islands a favor if the election of the 15 senators were postponed until next year.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the cable.

NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 965 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 965

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that





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For actions of August 18, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 137

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on small reclamation projects bill. Motion to report REA financing bill was defeated in House subcommittee.

HOUSE

- 1. REA FINANCING. The "Daily Digest" states that a motion to report a committee print of H. R. 14837, the REA financing bill, was defeated in a subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee. p. D779
- 2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill. H. R. 14921. Rejected, 176-190, a motion by Rep. Jonas to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to insist that the provision to effectuate the Participation Sales Act be deleted. pp. 19045-66, 19098-9

- 3. HIGHWAY SAFETY. Passed, 317-3, with amendments H. R. 13290, to provide for high-way safety research and development, certain highway safety programs, a national driver register, and a highway accident research and test facility. pp. 19066-86
- 4. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman said he would request floor consideration of A. R. 14026, to hold down interest rates, etc., on Sept. 12. pp. 19044-5
- 5. HIDE EXPORTS. Rep. Burke defended export controls on cattle hides. pp. 19087-8
- 6. ECONOMY. Rep. Cartis discussed the status of the economy and suggested actions to assure stability. pp. 19094-6
- 7. DATA CENTER. Rep. Gallagher questioned the proposed National Data Center as an invasion of privacy. pp. 19099-103
- 8. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16076, "to improve and make more effective" the Water Pollution Control Act. p. D780
- 9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for next week was announced by Rep. Albert: Mon., D. C. bills; remainder of the week, various bills, including rural community developments districts, child nutrition, Department of Transportation, and HemisFair Exposition. p. 19093
- 10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 22. p. 19117

SENATE/

11. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. The Commerce Committee reported with an amendment S. 699, to provide for inclusion of certain periods of reemployment of annuitants for the purpose of computing annuities of their surviving spouses (S. Rept. 1481). p. 18934

- 12. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the second (revised) conference report on S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. As reported the bill deletes the provision in the House version that would have extended the Act to the eastern States. pp. 18994-5
- 13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 86-0, with amendments H. R. 15941, the defense appropriation bill, which includes funds for milk for military personnel which previously has been financed by USDA. pp. 18963, 18970-99
- 14. DEMONSTRATION CITIES. Began debate on S. 3708, the demonstration cities and metropolitan development bill. pp. 18999, 19007-30
- 15. BANKING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with an amendment S. 3158, to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations (S. Rept. 1482). p. 18934
- 16. TRAFFIC SAFETY. Conferees were appointed on S. 3005, to establish motor vehicle safety standards. House conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. 18999-19004

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mara, "an area defense might be very effective, offering the possibility of avoiding any substantial damage." This type of thin any substantial damage." This type of thin defense yould cost only \$8 billion and could be expected to stop at least nine out of ten, and probably all, Chinese missiles launched against us. McNamara went on to state, "With regard to Communist China, the timing of a light AB.M. (anti-ballistic missile) deployment should be linked to the peace at which the threat actualy evolves. Since we do not now believe the Chinese could deploy any significant I.C.B.M. force before the mid-1970's, no production decision on that account is needed at this time."

Despite this dampener, the hawks have been exultant. After years of unyielding resistance from McNamara, they almost universally believe that he is finally moving in their direction—as he did in the Vietnamese war. However, this reporter recently had a candid and revealing interview with McNamara in which the Secretary of Defense seemed to be as steadfastly anti-Nika X as yould cost only \$8 billion and could

seemed to be as steadfastly anti-Nik X as

"The offense still is the key to our entire program," McNamara said. "The only deterrent against nuclear warfare today is out assured destruction capability"—the fact that any enemy who considers striking us first knows he will be wiped out by our retaliatory strike with our offensive weapons, in which we have overwhelming superiority. We must maintain that superiority no mat ter what the cost. Letting the offense lag is Our continuing research-and-development work on Nike X assists in keeping the offense from lagging. In preparing experimental defense systems we learn more about penetration aids that can foil our defenses, and in this way we can add the same penetration aids to our own offensive missiles to foil the enemy defense. That, I think, is a principal value of our Nike X research."

Asked about whether the defense ever could catch up with the offense in nuclear warfare, McNamara said, "I don't know anybody with any expertise in this field who thinks so. It costs two to three times as much to deploy a unit of defense as a unit of offense costs. That means that for every Nike X missile we could deploy, the enemy, for one-third or one-half the cost, could buy an I.C.B.M. to overwhelm it. You can't win a race like

Does he think there is any defensive value in Nike X? "A thin anti-ballistic-missile defense against the Chinese might buy us ten years of protection, say from 1975 to 1985. Against the Soviets it would buy us little or no time. Particularly in the latter case, I can only ask again, 'What are you trying to do here?' If you want to increase your deterrent, you can't add to it with Nike X."

Why then are the Russians apparently go

ing ahead with a defensive system similar to Nike X? The Secretary said, "It's no argument that if they are doing it, we should. They've been wrong many times in the past and have been wrong many times in the past and have been guilty of extremely poor judgment. They spent vast sums for bomber defense in the 1950's and early 1960's, for example, and we know we could have penetrated those defenses at will. Why should we rush in blindly and duplicate their er-

McNamara paused and peered out the window of his office. The usual dapper McNamara look was completely missing. He badly needed a hatrout, and his face bore the deep imprint of fatigue. "It is clear," he said, "that you just cannot win a strategic nuclear war today."

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining? The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr/CLARK. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator. especially in view of the fact that we are on opposing sides.

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I also yield to the Senator from Mississippi such time as I have remaining.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President. I wish to say, with all the emphasis I can, that the major point here is that if the Soviets should perfect—and they are trying to perfect— an antimissile-missile as a defense to our intercontinental ballistic missiles, then we are out of business so far as our ICBM's are concerned. They are concentrating on this defense. We know they are making some progress. We have been concentrating on this defense, and have made some progress in the field of research and development, this to the extent of \$2 billion in expenditures.

The committee has merely put in some extra money, so that if there should be a breakthrough-and we ought to be trying with extra effort to make that breakthrough—there will be money

available to through. Furthermore, as Chairman Russell has said, it is high time that the legislative branch of this Government shares the responsibility of what could be the most momentous decision we have to make this year on our future mintary program. The committee has been very program. The committee has been very cautious; it has gone slowly. The committee has opposed increasing these funds heretofore. We had a secret session of the Senate on this very point 2 years ago; the committee opposed the additional amount being included in the bill then. At that time the move to include the extra money failed as to this problem, we can go in only one direction, and that is forward. We will be making a great mistake if we do not include this money. I hope it will be

used. Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, y yield myself such of my remaining time as I may require.

There are three compelling reasons for

First. We do not have the know-how to build an antimical build an antimissile defense that would give us any reasonable assurance of security. The quiet devastation with which the Senator from South Dakota has just demolished the arguments to the contrary needs no support from me. We just do not now know how to build an antimissile defense that would give us any assurance of security.

Second. Crucial domestic programs should not be set aside in order to spend this money for war, particularly when it will not be effectively spent for war.

Our money should go for education, health, housing, and the war on poverty. Of course, we need an a lequate defense system. Of course, rest of this money is required. But why should we put our judgment against that of the President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense, and provide more money than they have requested? I, for one, do not propose to do so.

Finally, a decision to proceed with a huge new weapons system may very well provoke a similar activity by the Russians, and we have no credible intelligence that they are on their way to deploying an antiballistic missile system now. All we would do would be to escalate the arms race, increase world tensions, and take one step further on

the way to world war III.

Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia has any remaining time-

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I yield Mr. COOPER. I know the concern that the Senator from Pennsylvania has expressed many times in the Senate that there should be greater efforts toward disarmament. I agree with that. We all are aware of the fact that the possession and development of nuclear weapons, if used, could bring about the destruction of millions and millions of people, and perhaps civilization. However, there is another factor to possession of these weapons: that until some enførcible agreements can be made, the possession is a deterrent to war, a deterent to this destruction. And if this weapon, awful as it is, but necessary as it is, could be developed and in the possession of the United States, certainly so if the Russians should develop it, that fact is a deterrent which we hope may help avoid war until these agreementswhich the Senator speaks so well about and which we all would like to seecould occur.

Mr. CLARK. If the Senator's premise is correct, his conclusion is correct. But the best information I can get is that this money would be wasted if it were spent to deploy an antiballistic system now.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. YAR-BOROUGH] is absent on official business. I also announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. Bartlett], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Burdick], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Krom Minnesota [Mr. Senator CARTHY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Sparkman] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. Bartlett] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse]. If present and voting, the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENYETT] and the Senator from California [Mr. Mur-PHY] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky Morton] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. Bennett], the Senator

from Kentucky [Mr. Morton], and the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced-yeas 14. nays 73, as follows:

[No. 212 Leg.] YEAS-14

Kennedy, N.Y. Proxmire
McGovern Tydings
Wetcalf Williams, Church Clark Fulbright Gruening Kennedy, Mass. Neuberger

Tydings Williams, **N.J.** Young, Ohio

NAYS-73

Griffin Mundt Harris Muskie Pastore Hart Hartke Anderson Pearson Hickenloope Bible Holland Proutv Boggs Prouty Randolph Rivicoff Robertson Russell, S.C. Russell, Ga. Saltonstall Inquive Byrd, Va.
Byrd, W. Va.
Cannon Jackson Javits Jordan, N.C. Jordan, Idaho Carlson Kuchel Lausche Casc Scott Simpson Cooper Cotton Curtis Long, Mo. Long, La. Smith Stennis Dirksen Dodd Magnuson Mansfield Symington Talmadge Thurmond Dodd Dominick Eastland McClellan McGee McIntyre Ellender Williams, Del. Young, N. Dak. Miller Mondale Fannin Monroney Montoya Gore

NOT VOTING-13

Hill McCarthy Smathers Bartlett Sparkman Bennett Morse Morton Burdick Yarborough Murphy

So Mr. CLARK's amendment was reiected.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, can have the attention of the distinguished majority leader, I think this would be as good a time as any to find out what the program will be for the remainder of the day and also for tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in response to the question raised by my distinguished colleague, the minority leader, it is anticipated that following the defense appropriations bill, the Senate will take up the demonstration cities bill, to be followed by the financial institutions bill, Oregon dunes, minimum wages, elementary and higher education, food for freedom, and Labor and HEW appropriations, over the next two and a half weeks.

I stated today that 'while this is an ambitious program, we should try to do as much as we can to clear the decks before the Labor Day holiday. We expect to be in session the day after Labor Day.

Senators should, accordingly, be on notice that the leadership intends and expects a full schedule of business on each day the Senate is in session. It is anticipated that there will be votes every day the Senate is in session from now until the Labor Day holiday; this includes Mondays and Fridays. I repeat for the fourth time: This includes Mondays and Fridays. I hope that sinks home.

I would not like to see the Senate develop into a "Tuesday-to-Thursday"

club. Senators are therefore on notice that it is up to them whether they will be on the job or not. Whether they are here or not, legislation will be on hand, considered, discussed, debated, and voted

Mr. DIRKSEN. I submitted to the distinguished majority leader, a little while ago, that, on an anticipatory checkup, there will be a substantial number of absentees tomorrow, and I wanted to know whether we would go through with record votes tomorrow on the bill on demonstration cities, notwithstanding the absentees.

Mr. MANSFIELD. We will, if it is at all possible. As one who has taken off 4 days from the Senate, I did so without any anticipation that I would be recorded in any fashion on any vote. It is the first time this year, I think, that I have taken any time off. I did so for a worthy purpose, to attend the dedication of the great Libby project in northwestern Montana. That was my responsibility. But, I would hope, in view of the situation outlined, that the membership of the Senate on both sides of the aisle will exponente to the greatest extent possible so that we may clear the calendar as much as possible before we get down to consideration of the civil rights bill.

May I say also, in discussing the matter of the Labor Day holidar with the

distinguished minority leader, we have agreed tentatively that the end of Senate business will be on the Thursday before the Labor Day weekend.

On the next day, Friday, September 2, 1966, there will be a pro forma session, before the Senate comes back on the day after the holiday.

after the holiday

AMENDMENT OF SMALL RECLAMA-TION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956-CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 602) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House coceedings of August 17, 1966, Conproceedings of August 17, 1966, Congressional Record, pp. 18772, 18773.)
The PRESIDING OFFICER.

OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the conference report on S. 602 represents the result of a second meeting of the conferees on this bill. The Members of the Senate will recall that the conferees met on June 3, 1966, and came to an agreement which represented a compromise between the differing versions of the two Houses. A major point of difference was that the House version made the small reclamation projects program a national program, extending it to all 50 of our States, while the Senate was silent on

expansion, thus leaving the provisions of the basic law, that of 1956, in effect. This basic law restricts the program to the 17 reclamation States west of the 100th meridian and Hawaii.

At the June 3 conference the Senate yielded on this provision, and the conference report provided for a national program as had been approved by the House when it considered H.R. 4851, the House companion bill to S. 602. However, when the conference report was brought before the House on July 21, 1966, that body rejected by a rollcall vote of 204 to 136 the report. The RECORD shows that the rejection was wholly on the basis of the fact that the conference bill would extend the program to all 50 of the States.

Accordingly, on August 16 the conferees again met and the House receded from its disagreement to the Senate version with respect to the extension of the small reclamation projects program. That is, under the report I am submitting today, the provisions of the basic law restricting the program to the 17 reclamation States and Hawaii would continue in effect.

All of the Senate conferees have signed this report.

Mr. President, the adoption of this conference report will be good news for a number of small groups of water users whose applications for loans under the Small Reclamation Projects Act are backlogged in the Bureau of Reclamation because there are no funds to implement them. They have long been waiting the action which I trust we will take here today.

As the principal sponsor of S. 602, I am delighted by what appears to be the end of the road. I first introduced amendments to the Small Reclamation Projects Act in the 88th Congress, and my bill was passed by the Senate, but died in the House. The present bill, S. 602, was passed almost a year ago by the Senate, and last fall by the House, and it has taken the many months since that time to reach agreement on the differing versions of the bill. An agreement has finally been reached which appears to be satisfactory.

The small reclamation projects program provides a means for State and for local agencies to develop small water resource projects whose primary purpose is irrigation. The program provides interest-free Federal loans for irrigation, Federal grants for flood control, and in general, an opportunity for Federal assistance for water development and use similar to that offered in the regular reclamation program, but limited to projects of relatively small total cost.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 made possible the development of vast projects which turned water onto millions of arid acres. But it left undeveloped many of the smaller projects which fell outside of the conventional reclamation program. In an effort to put to beneficial use every possible drop of water, many groups of water users have banded together to build small reclamation dams and irrigation ditches, all of them monuments to private cooperative initiative. But it soon became evident that many of

these smaller projects, like their larger counterparts, could not be developed without some Federal assistance, and thus the Small Reclamation Projects Act,

was born.

The program was first approved in 1956, with a total of \$100 million available for loans. It has proved itself a most desirable supplement to the Federal reclamation law. Loans have been made and construction completed on 17 projects with a total loan amount of \$34,807,183. There are presently under construction, or approved for construction, 17 other projects involving a total loan amount of \$47,721,700. There are eight applications presently being considered by the Bureau of Reclamation which involve loans totalling an additional \$25,279,500. Approval of all of these, of course, would go above the \$100 million ceiling. Until additional funds are authorized by passage of this legislation, these projects must be delayed.

In addition to the applications now under active consideration, there are a number of other applications in preparation by local groups. They have been watching closely the progress of this legislation to see whether the necessary financing will be forthcoming. I hope we will not disappoint them.

I want to stress that the small reclamation program, like the general reclamation program under which we built our large, multipurpose dams, is a loan program, and that most of the money will be paid back to the Federal Government, with interest, by the water users.

The repayment record on reclamation projects has always been a proud one, and small reclamation projects are no exception.

Of the 34 projects that have been completed or are under construction, total loans and grants amount to \$77,528,883. Of this, only \$346,500 is included as nonreimbursable grants for flood control and fish and wildlife aspects of the projects.

Repayment has been initiated on 17 completed projects with fully reimbursable loans totaling \$34,673,183. Only one grant of \$130,000 for flood control is associated with a completed project. The first two completed projects financed under this program occurred in fiscal year 1961, four were completed in fiscal year 1962, four in fiscal year 1963, one in fiscal year 1964, three in fiscal year 1965, and three in fiscal year 1966. amount repaid through June 15, 1966, on these 17 projects is approximately \$1,-009,000, including \$594,000 repaid on principal and \$415,000 in interest charges. The interest rate applied to the portions of these loans allocated to municipal and industrial water supply, and to excess lands averages slightly over 4 percent per annum.

The rate of repayment is increasing each year as more projects are completed. In addition, in many of the contracts the annual payments escalate with time as the full benefits of the development are realized. There have been no deferred or delayed payments. The beneficiaries of the developments financed under this program are more than willing to make their annual payments under this most desirable partnership arrangement between the Federal Government and the people.

The small reclamation program was first suggested by the National Reclamation Association, and I worked closely with its officers in the preparation and management of these amendments.

I hope that the Senate will adopt the conference report so that the program will be assured continuity and adequate financing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION TOMORROW

On request of Mr. Mansfield, and by unanimous consent, all committees were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate tomorrow until 12 o'clock noon

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPRO-PRIATIONS, 1967

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 159%) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment and ask that it be stated. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The

amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the amendment, as follows:

On page 28, line 20, after the word to strike out "\$455" and insert "\$492". Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask

for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the amendment which I have offered and which has just been read will do substantially the same thing as the amendment I offered a short time ago which was defeated by a tie vote.

Let me repeat what I said when I introduced the previous amendment:

This action would delete the approximately five lines added by the Senate committee, and return to exactly the same language approved by the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, as I said before:

As I shall show, this action is absolutely essential if chaos is not to result in the Department of Defense overseas schools system.

I also said:

There is a second way, but less preferable, by which very nearly the same effect can be achieved. That is to replace the per-pupil limitation figure of \$455 in line 20 on page 28 by the figure \$492.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield. Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I shall not endeavor to repeat the argument, which I made earlier. As I said before, I simply point out that the \$492 figure, which is now the figure in the pending amendment, would put the United States 28th in line as far as the average expenditure per pupil is concerned, which is more than halfway down the line. I point out that the national average, which is what the U.S. figure should be fixed at, at the least, is \$533. In the District of Columbia it is \$565. In my State of New York it is over \$800 per pupil.

So we are not doing anything gold

plated in the amendment which the

Senator has proposed.

Mr. HARTKE. As I said previously, and I repeat, the law signed on April 14 made it mandatory that the Defense Department provide more adequate salaries for the overseas schools system. There is no special bonanza involved. They are merely being placed on a parity level.

The Defense Department has a noted doctor who came from Michigan, who is in charge of the overseas school system. He has made a remarkable record in trying to bring that school system up to standard, to make it possible for the deficient schools to be accredited, and to make it possible for American boys and girls overseas to graduate from them and go to college with standard acceptance of their educational background.

This proposal is right. Its purpose is to avoid mistreating the children of men who may be fighting in Vietnam, or of those who may be working embassies. It is wrong to deny those children the same opportunities which children in the

United States enjoy.

Dr. Bartlett appeared before the Appropriations Committee. He asked very specifically for the funds to do what we are asking to be done. The Defense Department says it needs to be done for the boys and girls of men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

I talked to Dr. Bartlett about the matter. He said the language of the Overseas Pay Act is mandatory. The truth is that with any figure on page 28, line 20, we are still living with a per pupil limitation. It should be increased to a level that will meet the plans and commitments of the coming year, and that is all my amendment provides.

What we are proposing by this amendment is that overseas teachers be treated like teachers in the United States. These teachers do receive some benefits beyond salary. It is true that they requested to come out from under civil service. In 1959 they were taken off civil service, but in the next 2 years, due to a lack of appropriation, they received no pay increase whatsoever.

By providing funds for them as we do in the amendment, they are given no special benefit.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I yield. Mr. MANSFIELD. Just how much do

these teachers get, including the Kringe benefits which come with the position?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. If the committee amendment is adopted, the will get between \$6,000 and \$9,000 a year, depending on where they are teaching.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Are these teachers qualified personnel who come from the States or do they have connections with the Military Establishment in Europe?
Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. There are

both kinds. Most teachers go to Europe for that specific purpose. However, there is a substantial number of wives of military and some civilians who teach. But the majority of them are those who come from the United States and teach in this system for only 2 or 3 years.

This is the only school system I know

of that does not have a teacher recruiting problem. We have had difficulty getting teachers in various cities and States. In my own State capital of Atlanta, and in Fulton County, we have a fine school system with high pay but they have trouble keeping teachers in the system. In the case of these oversea teachers, there are from three to four applicants available for most positions. If the conditions are as horrendous as the Senator from Indiana has described. I am sure the teachers would not be knocking down the doors to get into those positions.

I have been interested in teachers and their problems for many years. I was interested in it when I was a member of the General Assembly. I had the problem when I was Governor, during the depression, when we were trying to pay them in money as well as in scrip.

This whole matter will be in conference. The idea that we are reducing the teachers' pay below the rate established in the 1966 act is not so. We have no such intention. It will not be done if the Secretary of Defense exercises sound judgment in this matter. These teachers are not under civil service pay system. They came out of civil service at their own request. As I have previously pointed out, this placed them under the jurisdiction of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees. We have been dealing with it for years. This year, without knowledge on my part, a bill was reported by another committee that undertakes to raise their pay by \$700. We gave them a pay raise for fiscal year 1966 of \$300.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, that is a lot more than the starting teacher's salary in my own State of Montana. May I ask if they get their transportation paid over and back?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. They do. They get their transportation there, and they have an opportunity, in the summertime, to attend some of the greatest foreign universities in the world-Heidelberg, the University of Paris, and many of the other great educational institutions.

They have the opportunity to attend those schools; they have broadening opportunities for trayel; and the very finest teachers in this country endeavor to get these jobs. There is no shortage of teachers in this school system. There may be a shortage of one particular speciality, such as a teacher of chemistry, but by and large, this is the only school system of which I have any

knowledge that has applicants clamoring to secure these positions.

They are entitled to fair treatment and they receive it. However, when you consider all of the other benefits that are included, if this amendment is agreed to. some of these teachers will have a beginning salary of almost \$9,000 a year.

I have said that is excessive, and I do not intend to go back to my State and tell the teachers there who, I think, have a beginning salary of \$5,600 or \$5,800 a year, that I voted for any such salary as that to be paid out of their tax dollars. Many of our teachers here look with envious eyes at these positions as it is.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Does the Senator know what the Department of Defense plans to do with the schools and teachers which are supposedly being evacuated from France?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I have no definite information on that, but, of course, they will close the schools and move the personnel and equipment out, because the dependents have to move. Mr. de Gaulle invited us out, after having invited us in very enthusiastically a decade or so ago.

But now they must move the dependents out, and those schools will, of course, be closed.

I perhaps overspoke myself when I stressed the University of Paris, but that is within the geographic range of the teachers. The great bulk of these teachers overseas are in Germany, France, and Italy.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Will the Senator yield for one further question?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. Yes. Mr. MANSFIELD. Does not the Sena-Mr. MANSFIELLY. Does not the Senator think that one way to solve this problem would be to bring about a sizable reduction of our forces in Western Europe, and the complete withdrawal to this country of the 70,000 to 80,000 troops

and dependents who are leaving Franca? Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. The Senator knows well my views on that question. /I have advocated reduction of the military personnel in Europe for several years. And if we do not reduce the personnel, we ought to allow a 12-month tour of duty there, so they would not have these dependents over there.

This is the first time since the Dark Ages when men who were going forth supposedly to wage war have carried their women and children along with them. About the last time we had any such situation as that was when Attila the Hun came across Europe, leaving his scorched trail, and brought his women and children with him. In some instances, some of the Indian tribes used to do

But we send our soldiers to Europe to stand guard and wage war, and they take their women and children with them. If we are not going to bring them home, the least we can do is to provide a 12month tour of duty, so that they will not have to take their dependents over. This would have a substantial favorable effect on our gold-flow problem.

I wish to deal fairly with these teachers. I have not completed my examination of this question. But if the amendment of the Senator is defeated, this matter will go to conference, and I assure the Senate that there will not be a single dollar of reduction in the pay scale of these teachers established in the 1966 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, nor will any teacher lose his job, when this bill comes out of conference.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. The representation has been made that if the bill goes through as reported by the committee, that there would be a reduction in the amount of pay of some of these teachers, from what they were receiving last year. Will the Senator comment on that?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. Mr. President, that would only be true in case the Secretary of Defense did not avail himself of the authority conveyed in the committee amendment. I have not discussed it with him, but I intend to satisfy my mind that he does not intend to reduce anybody's pay. If he is not willing to take that position, I would move that the Senate recede from its amendment and accept the House provision.

What I am trying to do is to introduce a little commonsense and objectivity into our dealing with this problem. not a great deal of money involved, but I think there is a considerable principle here, when you put a beginning teacher's salary this high. These funds will be paid out of Federal taxes. Their salaries plus other benefits should be directly related to those paid in the various States.

Mr. CANNON. Will the Senator yield further at that point?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. What was the average amount of the raise that went into effect last year?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. hundred dollars, across the board.
Mr. CANNON. So that amount would

stay in effect throughout the coming

year? Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. Oh, indeed that stays in effect. I do not say we are going to allow the \$700 this amendment would add, because that would add \$700 to the \$200 they got last year. But I will say there will be no reduction in the salary rates provided in the 1966 appropriation and priation act.

Mr. CANNON. I thank the Senator for yielding.

Will the Senator yield? Mr. INOUYE.

Mr. INOUYE. Will the Senator yield?
Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I am glad
to yield to the Senator from Hawaii.
Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I regret
that I was not able to be on the floor to
participate in the debate on this matter
earlier this afternoon. I realize this is repetitious, but will the Senator respond to a few questions?

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. happy to, if I can.

Mr. INOUYE. Is the Senator able to assure the Senate that, in going to conference, it is not the intention of the Senator to reduce pay?

D.

OP



IIIII of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of August 23, 1966
August 22, 1966
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"IGHLIGHTS: House adopted conference report on small reclamation projects bill. use subcommittee approved bill to repeal Naval Stores Act.

SENATE

- 1. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; WATER. Passed without amendment S. 2747, to authorize an agreement with Mexico for joint measures for solution of the Lower Rio Grande salinity problem. pp. 19318-9
- 2. BANKING. Passed as reported S. 3158, to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations. pp. 19360-85

- 3. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Passed as reported S. 699, to provide for inclusion of certain periods of reemployment of annuitants for the purpose of computing annuities of their surviving spouses. pp. 19385-6
- 4. PEACE CORPS. The Senate made its pending business S. 3418, the Peace Corps authorization bill. The Foreign Relations Committee had reported this bill earlier in the day (S. Rept. 1486). pp. 19313, 19400
- 5. SCHOOL MILK. Sen. Proxmire praised the school milk program as a 'preventive health measure' because it provides good nutrition for children in their formative years. p. 19340
- 6. FORESTS. Sen. Moss commended the Forest Service's new "fire scan" program of fire detection and mapping research. p. 19341

 Sen. Morse inserted several articles which "depict progress in conservation on private forest lands" in Western states. pp. 19352-3
- 7. WORLD FOOD. Sen. McGovern inserted a speech which states that in view of the growth in world population a food shortage "catastrophe" appears a near certainty. pp. 19344-6
- 8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Hruska spoke in opposition to the proposed "Foreign Aid Planning Committee" and inserted some research information on the subject. pp. 19348-51
- 9. INFLATION. Sen. Byrd, Va., expressed concern "over the alarming signs of increasing debt and inflation." p. 19332

 Sens. Gore, Long, La., and Morse expressed concern over "high interest rates and tight money," and Sen. Long, La., stated that interest rate increases raise the cost of farm production and the farmer "must raise his prices or take a loss." pp. 19400-3

HOUSE

- 10. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 14596, the <u>agricultural</u> appriation bill. (p. 19258) and H. R. 15941, the defense appropriation bill (p. 19260).
- 11. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the second (revised) conference report on S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (pp. 19258-60). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 136 for provisions of the report.
- 12. NAVAL STORES. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 7381, to repeal the Naval Stores Act. p. 0789
- 13. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman urged passage of the bill to hold down interest rates. p. 19258
- 14. WHEAT Rep. Dole stated that most wheat producers feel that the recent wheat acreage increase "is no guarantee of greater profits" and asked assurance from this Department that "there will be no efforts...to control the market price." p. 19292



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Congressional Record

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1966

No. 139

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch,
D.D., offered the following prayer:
O satisfy us early with Thy mercy; so

that we may rejoice and be glad all our

days.—Psalm 90: 14.

O God and Father of us all, who art a tower of defense to all who put their trust in Thee—we come before Thee this moment in gratitude for Thy steadfast love and for Thy enduring faithfulness In Thee alone is our hope, our strength, and our very life. Inspire us, the leaders of our people, with a clear vision and a definite mission to meet the needs of our country with clean minds, understanding hearts, and loyal spirits. We pray that Thy spirit may be so alive within us that we will be men who put truth before falsehood, good will above ill will, self-denial in place of self-interest, high principles over low prejudices—so shall we be champions of justice and peace, so shall we continue to hold a high regard for personality everywhere. May Thy will be done in us and in all men. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, August 18, 1966, was read and

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 8760. An act to amend the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act, 1961 (37 U.S.C. 1001–1015), to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 15971. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 15941) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes,' requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. Russell of Georgia, Mr. Hill, Mr. McClellan, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG Of North Rakota, and Mrs. Smith to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3052) entitled "An act to provide for a coordinated national highway safety program national highway safety program through financial assistance to the States to accelerate highway traffic safety programs, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. GRUEN-ING, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. Moss, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Fong to be the conferees on the part of the Sepate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report on the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (N.R. 15456) entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2663. An act for the relief of Dinesh Kumar Poddar.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 476. An act to amend the act approved March 18, 1950, providing for the construction of airports in or in close proximity to national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas, and for other pur-

S.1596. An act to promote the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by modernizing practices of the Federal Government relating to the impection of persons, merchandise, and conveyances moving into, through, and out of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 3197. An act to amend section 416 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958;

S. 3446. An act to consolidate and reenact certain of the shipping laws of the United States, and for other purposes; and S. 3708 An act to assist comprehensive city

demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in those areas, to assist and encourage planned metropolitan development, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 170, 74th Congress, appointed Mr. Young of Ohio to be an alternate delegate to the Interparliamentary Union Conference to be held in Teheran, Iran, September 27 to October 4, 1966.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 689, 84th Congress, appointed Mr. CLARK to be an alternate delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference to be held in Paris, France, November 14 to 19, 1966.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE U.S. GROUP OF THE NORTH AT-LANTIC TREATY PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 689, 84th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the U.S. group of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference the following Members on the part of the House: The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Hays] as chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Radino], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Denton], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Chamberlain], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY]

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. 1967, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 14596) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mis-

sissippi?

The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTEN, NATCHER, HULL, MORRIS, MAHON, MICHEL, LANGEN, and Bow.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING GEN-ERAL DEBATE TODAY, SUBCOM-MITTEE ON ELECTIONS OF COM-MITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRA-

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration may be permitted to sit during general debate today, August 22.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING GEN-ERAL DEBATE TODAY, AD HOC SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE HANDI-CAPPED OF COMMITTEE ON EDU-CATION AND LABOR

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Handicapped of the Committee on Education and Labor may be permitted to sit during general debate today, August 22.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to, the request of the gentleman from Oklay

There was no objection.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MIL-LION DOLLARS STOLEN IN GHANA

(Mr. GEORGE W. ANDBÆWS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's paper there was an AP story from Chana to the effect that since the date of the birth of that Nation, March 6, 1957, until the date of the most recent coup, February 24 of this year, the officials of that country of Ghana had stolen \$140 million—\$140 million.

Only one has confessed and he stated that he received illegally \$5,600,000.

Mr. Speaker, I checked with the clerk of our committee this morning to find out how much we have given Ghana between those dates and the answer was \$163 million.

Now \$140 million was stolen from somewhere—I assume from the \$163 million that we gave them under the foreign aid program. If that be true, then we must increase our appropriation for Ghana because they are not getting anything like their share of what is coming to

TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS DEMON-STRATE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER HIGH INTEREST RATES

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the American people are tremendously aroused by high interest and tight money. They are deeply concerned by lack of action to correct this tragic situation.

The national crisis of high interest has prompted more mail to my office than any issue since World War II. Mr. Speaker, just last Saturday morning, I received more than 75 telegrams representing all sections of the country. These telegrams demanded action on the part of Congress to bring down these usurious interest charges. In addition, I am receiving hundreds of letters on this issue.

My colleagues, I am sure, likewise arereceiving heavy mail against the high interest rate policies. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that this Congress cannot long delay taking meaningful steps to bring the American people relief.

H.R. 14026 is expected to come before the House in early September. This bill, which lowers interest rate to $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent on consumer certificates of deposit, will put the Congress on record for lower and lower interest rates.

H.R. 14026 will be a clear-cut test of

the will of Congress on interest rates.

I hope that Congress will move swiftly to pass A.R. 14026. In any event, I feel very strongly that this 89th Congress should not adjourn until it has solved the problem created by high interest and tight money. We should not walk off and léave this job undone.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his re-

[Mr. BOLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

REBELS WITH A CAUSE

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of the House a paragraph in an article carried by the Washington Post under the date of August 19. article is entitled "Anacostia Youth Get Role in Melee Probe; Area Center Quizzed."

The first two paragraphs of the article are as follows:

District Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner yesterday gave the young people of Anacostla one of the things they wanted, a major voice

in the committee that will try to determine why the police station there was stoned Mon day night.

Walter Williams, 20, a Barry Farm resident and member of Rebels With a Cause, an organization financed by the city's anti-poverty agency, will come in on equal footing with the other two cochalrmen, banker Henry K. Willard II and Urban League chief Sterling Tucker.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat the statement in the news release:

Walter Williams . . member of Rebels With a Cause, an organization financed by the city's antipoverty agency, and so forth.

In other words, unless the news story is wrong, my taxes and the taxes of everybody in South Dakota and the other 49 States are going to finance an organization known as Rebels With a Cause who may or may not have been responsible, or/may or may not have taken part in the melee that occurred at the Anacostia police station Monday night of last wegk.

Mr. Speaker, if this is what our tax money is being used for, the promotion of riots and violence, then I say it is time this Congress and especially the Appropriations Committee in this House take a long look at this kind of abuse of the taxpayer's dollar.

Mr. Speaker, is this what is known as the Great Society?

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill S. 602, an act to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Colo-

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 17, 1966.)

Mr. ASPINALL (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this is a unanimous report and there is only one difference between the report that was previously filed and this one, I ask that the report be considered as read and printed in the Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection. Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the conference report which we bring back to the House today is identical to the report considered by the House on July 21 with one exception. The language extending the geographical coverage of the Small Reclamation Projects Act to the entire United States has been eliminated. Thus, the program will be continued only in the 17 western reclamation States and Hawaii. The action of the House on July 21, turning down the previous conference report, made it quite clear that, at the present time, there is little interest in the Eastern and Southern States in the benefits which this program provides. On the basis of that action, the House conferees receded from the previous House position and concurred in the Senate language with respect to geographical coverage of the program.

As presented to the House today, the conference report on S. 602 provides for continuing a very successful small water projects program which was initiated 10 years ago. The purpose of this program is to encourage State and local participation in the development and rehabilitation of small water projects primarily for irrigation. The Federal Government assists such undertakings by providing loans to the States or local public agencies. The local agencies retain full responsibility for the planning, construction and operation of these small proj-

When this program was initiated 10 years ago, Congress authorized an appropriation of \$100 million to carry out its purposes and objectives. Over the last 10 years, Congress has appropriated funds for small project loans which have almost exhausted the total amount authorized to be appropriated. The conference report on S. 602 authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$100 million to continue this worthwhile program. Funds will be appropriated only after the legislative committees have had an opportunity to fully review and approve the individual project loan applications.

The language of the conference report makes three other significant changes in the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956: First, the ceiling on the amount of a loan or combination loan and grant for any one project is increased from \$5 million to \$6.5 million; second, the formula used for determining the interest rate for the interest-bearing portions of loans under this Act is changed from a formula based on yield to a formula based on coupon rates; and third, new language is added updating the basic act by incorporating recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 21, 1966, this conference report, with one minor change, was presented by the distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], the chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

At that time we ran into opposition, and many of our colleagues were told by those who opposed this bill and the conference report at that time, if they voted against the conference report, they would be making a great vote for economy and they would be saving \$100 million.

The chairman pointed out—and I tried to point out—to the Members of the House that the question was not whether we would save \$100 million, because that was not the issue. The question was whether or not all 50 States would have the benefit of this program. Lo and behold, by a vote of 136 to 204, the conference report was refused.

We went back to conference with the Senate, because this had been an amendment which the House had adopted. We receded, and we now have the conference report. I am asking you to support it.

I hope that those Members from the East and nonreclamation States who are running for reelection in November are confronted by their farmers and people who are short of water, asking why they voted against the conference report and ask why their area is not able to go to the Federal Government and participate in this program.

This program still has in it \$100 million, the same amount that it had before, but instead of the 50 States of the Union being entitled to participate in it, only the 17 western States can participate. I might say that those who voted against it were on both sides of the aisle, and the story was put out that it was a great economy vote.

You did not save a cent, but you people who live now in the arid East or the semiarid East, in an area which for the past 7 years has had the worst drought in recorded history, will not be able to go to the Interior Department and ask them to help your people get water to take care either of their crops, their towns, or their

I hope in the coming elections it rises to haunt those who voted against the conference report on July 21.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. I understand the gentleman is saying that the \$100 million is still there?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct.

Mr. HAYS. Perhaps we ought to vote against this conference report, then.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is the gentleman's prerogative. The program is a good program.

Mr. HAYS. I will see that we get a record vote, and that is how I will vote. The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I object the vote on the grounds that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 198, nays 81, not voting 153, as follows:

[Roll No. 233] **YEAS-198**

Bell Bennett Carev Abernethy Carter Adair Addabbo Berry Bingham Casey Chamberlain Albert Anderson, Ill. Boggs Boland Chelf Clausen, Anderson, Tenn. Brock Don H. Annunzlo Brooks Brown, Callf. Burleson Cooley Corman Ashley Burton, Callf. Burton, Utah Culver Ashmore Cunningham Aspinall Battin Byrne, Pa. Davis, Wis. Beckworth Cabell Denton

Dowdy Downing Dulski Duncan, Oreg. Dwyer Dyal Edmondson Edwards, Calif. Edwards, La. Erlenborn Everett Fascell Fisher Foley Fulton, Tenn. Gathings Gibbons Gilbert Gonzalez Gray Green, Oreg. Greigg Griffiths Gubser Hagan, Ga. Hagen, Calif. Halleck Hamilton Hanley Hanna Hansen, Idaho Hansen, Iowa Hardy Harvey, Ind. Hathaway Hawkins Hébert Henderson Herlong Holifield Hosmer Hutchinson Ichord Jacobs Jarman Johnson, Calif. Price

Johnson, Okla. Quie Race Redlin Rees Reifel Reinecke Rhodes, Pa. Rogers, Colo. Rogers, Fla. Rogers, Tex. Roncalio Rosenthal Roush Rumsfeld Ryan Schmidhauser Selden Shipley Shriver Sikes Sisk Slack Smith, Calif. Smith, Iowa Springer Martin, Nebr. Staggers Steed Stubblefield Sullivan Taylor Teague, Calif. Tenzer Thompson, Tex. Thomson, Wis. Trimble Tunney Udall Ullman Utt Waldie Walker, N. Mex. Watson Watts White, **T**ex. Whitener Whitten Young

NAYS-81

Johnson, Pa.

Jones, N.C. Karsten

Kastenmeler

King, Callf. King, Utah Kirwan

Kluczynskl

Langen

Lipscomb

McClory

Machen

Madden

Mailliard

Mills

Mink

Mize

Morgan

Morris

Morton

Natcher

Murphy, Ill.

Nedzi O'Hara, Ill.

O'Neal, Ga.

Ottinger Passman

Patman

Pepper

Pike

Moss

Matsunaga May Miller

McFall McMillan

Jonas

Karth

Keogh

Kee

Abbitt Devine Andrews, George W. Duncan, Tenn. Fountain Fulton, Pa. Goodell Ashbrook Bates Green, Pa. Betts Grover Bray Broomfield Hall Harsha Brown, Clarence J., Jr. Broyhill, N.C. Harvey, Mlch. Hays Hechler Holland Broyhill, Va. Buchanan Horton Burke Byrnes, Wis. Hull Cederberg Joelson Jones, Mo. Clancy Cleveland Krebs Kunkel Collier Conable Latta Conte Lennon McCulloch Daddarlo McDade Dague McGrath MacGregor Daniels de la Garza Derwinskl Matthews

Minish Minshall Monagan Moore Mosher O'Hara, Mich. Pirnie Reid, Ill Reid, N.Y. Roberts Schneebeli Schweiker Secrest Smith, N.Y. Smith, Va. Stafford Stanton Thompson, N.J. Vanik Waggonner Whalley Widnall

NOT VOTING-153

Corbett Adams Craley Cramer Andrews, Glenn Curtin Curtis Davis, Ga. Andrews, N. Dak. Ayres Bandstra Baring Barrett Dickinson Donohue Blatnik Bolling Bow Dow Edwards, Ala. Brademas Evans, Colo. Evins, Tenn. Fallon Cahill Callaway Cameron Farbstein Farnsley Clark Farnum Clawson, Del Feighan Clevenger Cohelan Findley Fino Convers

Flood Flynt Fogarty Ford, Gerald R. Ford, William D. Fraser Frelinghuysen Fuqua Gallagher Garmatz Giaimo Gilligan Grabowski Grider Gurney Halpern Hansen, Wash. Helstoski Hicks Howard

Oisen, Mont. Olson, Minn. O'Neill, Mass. Skubitz Huot Irwin Stalbaum Jennings Keith Stephens Stratton Philbin King, N.Y. Kornegay Pickle Sweency Talcott Poage Teague, Tex. Kupferman Landrum Powell Pucinski Purcell Todd Long, La. Quillen Toll Love McCarthy Tupper Tuten Van Deerlin Randall McDowell Resnick McEwen McVicker Reuss Vigorito Rhodes, Ariz. Macdonald Rivers, S.C. Rivers, Alaska Vivian Walker, Miss. Mackay Watkins Mackie Robison Martin, Ala. Martin, Mass. Mathias Weltner White, Idaho Rodino Ronan Rooney, N.Y. Rooney, Pa. Rostenkowski Williams Willis Meeds Wilson, Bob Wilson, Moeller Moorhead Morrison Roudebush Charles H. Wolff Roybal Satterfield Morse St Germain St. Onge Wyatt Multer Wydler Yates Murphy, N.Y. Murray Schisler Scott Zablocki O'Brien Sickles. O'Konski

So the conference report was agreed to. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bob Wilson for, with Mr. McEwen against.

Mr. Del Clawson for, with Mr. Frelinghuysen against.

Mr. Rhodes of Arizona for, with Mr. Morse against.

Mr. Skubitz for, with Mr. Fino against.

Mr. Wyatt for, with Mr. Kupferman against. Mr. Andrews of North Dakota for, with Mr. Halpern against.

Mr. Talcott for, with Mr. Mathias against. Mr. Rivers of Alaska for, with Mr. Cahiil against

Mr. Cohelan for, with Mr. Corbett against.

Mr. Cameron for, with Mr. Ayres against. Mr. Roybal for, with Mr. Wydler against.

Mr. Van Deerlin for, with Mr. Robison against.

Mr. White of Idaho for, with Mr. Martin of

Massachusetts against. Mr. Charles H. Wilson for, with Mr. Keith

against. Mr. Farbstein for, with Mr. King of New York against.

Mr. Deianey for, with Mr. Cramer against.

Mr. Celier for, with Mr. Gurney against. Mr. Multer for, with Mr. Curtin against.

Mr. Murphy of New York for, with Mr. Rodino against.

Mr. Rooney of New York for, with Mr. Howard against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Brademas with Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Jennings with Mr. Bow

Mr. Craley with Mr. Roudebush.

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Gerald R. Ford.

Mr. Clevenger with Mr. Findley. Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Glenn Andrews. Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Callaway.

Mr. St Germain with Mr. Watkins.

Mr. Ronan with Mr. Martin of Alabama.

Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Tupper.

Mr. Bandstra with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Quillen.

Mr. Mackay with Mr. Edwards of Aiabama.

Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Evans of Colorado.

Mr. Feighan with Mr. Fraser.

Mr. O'Brien with Mr. Nix.

Mr. Friedel with Mr. Diggs. Mr. Hicks with Mr. Baring.

Mr. Schisler with Mr. Sickles. Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Dow.

Mr. Meeds with Mr. Weltner.

Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Powell.

Mr. Giaimo with Mr. Gilligan.

Mr. Grabowski with Mr. Morrison.

Tennessee, with Mr. Evins of Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. Tuten with Mr. McVicker. Mr. Donohue with Mr. Conyers.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Pucinski. Mr. Resnick with Mr. Randall.

Mrs. Hansen of Washington, with Mr. Reuss.

Mr. Zabiocki with Mr. Yates.

Mr. Moeller with Mr. Williams.

Mr. Fallon with Mr. Gallagher. Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Fuqua.

Mr. Landrum with Mr. Stalbaum.

Mr. Stratton with Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Toli, Mr. Vivian with Mrs. Thomas.

Mr. Wolff with Mr. Willis.

Mr. Olsen of Montana with Mr. Grider.

Mr. Pickle with Mr. William D. Ford.

Mr. Flynt with Mr. Flood.

Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Olson of Minnesota.

Mr. Purcell with Mr. Todd.

Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Senner.

Mr. Adams with Mr. Blatnik. Mr. Clark with Mr. Davis of Georgia.

Mr. Farnum with Mr. Love.

Mr. Macdonald with Mr. McDowell.

Mr. Farnsley with Mr. Huot.

Mr. Irwin with Mr. Mackie.

Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dorn with Mr. Scott.

Mr. ROUSH, Mr. PELLY, Mr. DAVIS Wisconsin, Mr. BELCHER, Mr. WHITTEN, and Mr. GRAY changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BURKE, Mr. McGRATH, Mr.

O'HARA of Michigan, Mr. MONAGAN, Mr. WAGGONNER, Mr. KUNKEL, Mr. WHALLEY, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. MINSHALL and Mr. HECHLER changedtheir votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPRO-PRIATION BILL, 1967

MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 15941) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Mahon, Sikes, Whitten, George W. ANDREWS, FLOOD, LIPSCOMB, LAIRD, MIN-SHALL, and Bow.

SUMMARY OF THE LUNAR OR-BITER I MISSION

(Mr. MILLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, on August 10, 1966, Lunar Orbiter I, this country's first spacecraft designed to orbit the moon and return high-resolution photographs of its surface, was launched from

Cape Kennedy on an Atlas-Agena rockey The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va., is responsible for Lunar Orbiter project management. The 850pound spacecraft was developed and manufactured under a prime contract by the Boeing Co. of Seattle, Wash., with major subcontract assistance by the Radio Corp. of America, Astro-Electronics Division, Hightstown, N.J., and the East-man Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

After nearly 4 days en route to the moon, during which a nominal trajectory correction was made by its small rocket, Lunar Orbiter I was commanded to initiate a new maneuver and inject itself into an elliptical lunar orbit. This was accomplished by a 10-minute rocket burn—an extremely long period for continuous thrusting in space—almost precisely as planned. In spite of difficulties with the Canopus star sensor which provided attitude reference, engineers were able to "fly" the spacecraft on auto-pilot with extreme precision; this is a tribute to the careful design concepts employed.

While in its 26th lunar orbit at an altitude of about 133 miles above the moon, the spacecraft took 20 photographs of the east limb of the moon. These first pictures were intended to provide engineering analysis and planning for the subsequent phases of the mission. Difficulties were encountered with the high resolution camera, although images produced by the moderate resolution camera were classed as 'superb."

As a part of the subsequent operations and tests of the system, three sets of photographs of the far side of the moon were also taken. These showed the greatest details of these areas ever seen by man. While in orbit about the moon, precise radio tracking allowed scientists to determine for the first time the exact shape and mass distribution of the moon.

On August 21 the Orbiter again fired its rocket motor on command, and lowered its orbit to a close approach altitude of about 35 miles above the lunar surface. The spacecraft is set to begin photographing sites today—August 22—which may be suitable for future Surveyor and Apollo landings.

Over a thousand maneuvers have been successfully performed by the spacecraft to date. This is extremely significant in view of the fact that the Lunar Orbiter project was initiated formally only 21/2 years ago.

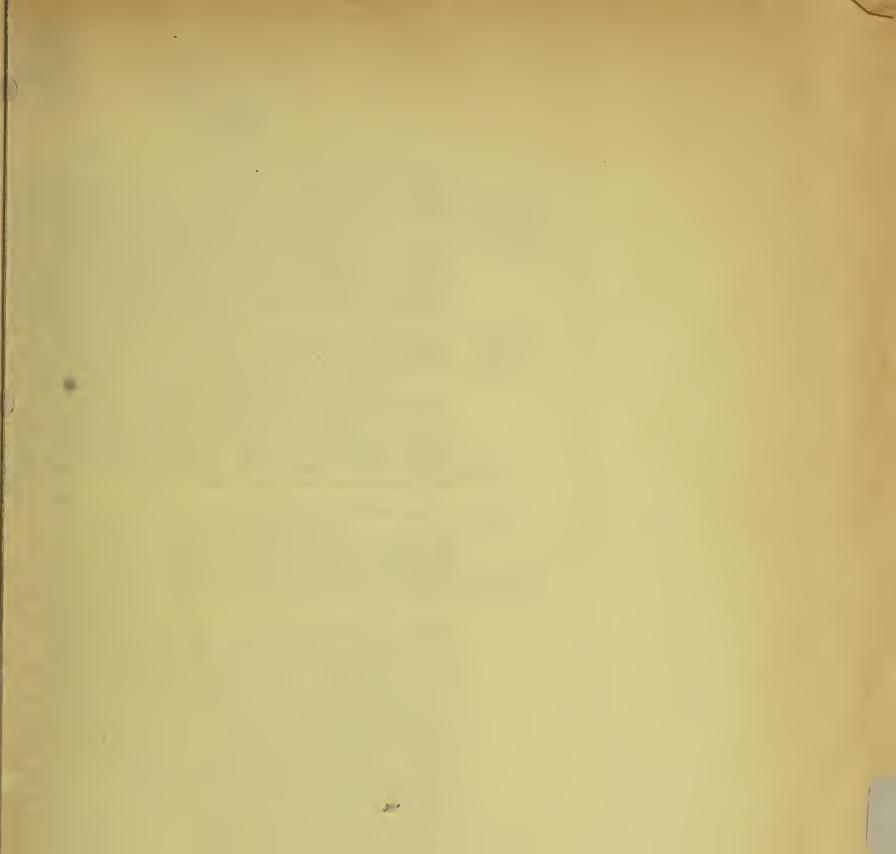
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Albert). This is the day for the call of the District Calendar. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMillan], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPART-MENT REORGANIZATION

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 931 and ask folits immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, follows:







Public Law 89-553 89th Congress, S. 602 September 2, 1966

An Act

To amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Small Small Reclama-Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended (43

U.S.C. 422a et seq.) is hereby further amended as follows:
(1) In section 2, by striking out the second sentence of subsection (d) and the first two provisos thereto and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The term 'project' shall not include any such undertaking, unit, or program the cost of which exceeds \$10,000,000, and no loan, grant, or combination thereof for any project shall be in excess of \$6,500,000:" and by striking out "And provided further," and inserting in lieu thereof "Provided,";

(2) In section 4, by adding at the end of subsection (a) the follow- 43 USC 422d. ing: "The costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage Contents of to fish and wildlife resources shall be considered as project costs and proposals.

allocated as may be appropriate among project functions."

(3) In section 4, subsection (b), by striking out the word "construction" from the phrase which now reads "and willing to finance otherwise than by loan and grant under this Act such portion of the cost of construction" and inserting in lieu thereof "the project"; by inserting at the end of the parenthetical phrase which follows thereafter ", except as provided in subsection 5(b)(2) hereof,"; and by changing the colon (:) to a period (.) and striking out the remainder of said subsection;

(4) In section 5, by striking out the present text of items (a), (b),

and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) the maximum amount of any loan to be made to the organization and the time and method of making the same available to the organization. Said loan shall not exceed the lesser of (1) \$6,500,000 or (2) the estimated total cost of the project minus the contribution of the local organization as provided in section 4(b) and the amount of

the grant approved; "(b) the maximum amount of any grant to be accorded the organization. Said grant shall not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the costs of investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services necessary to the preparation of proposals and plans for the project allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; (2) one-half the costs of acquiring lands or interests therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes; (3) one-half the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities or facilities serving fish and wildlife enhancement purposes exclusively; (4) one-half the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation; and (5) that portion of the estimated cost of constructing the project which, if it were constructed as a Federal reclamation project, would be properly allocable to functions, other than recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, which are nonreimbursable under general provisions of law applicable to such projects;

"(c) a plan of repayment by the organization of (1) the sums lent to Repayment it in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits provisions. of the project first become available; (2) interest, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the contract is executed, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable

tion Projects Act of 1956, amendments. 43 USC 422b.

Loans and grants.

Limitations. 80 STAT. 376 80 STAT. 377

43 USC 422h. 16 USC 661-666p.

72 Stat. 563.

43 Stat. 422j.

public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue, and by adjusting such average rate to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum, on that portion of the loan which is attributable to furnishing irrigation benefits in each particular year to land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres; and (3) in the case of any project involving an allocation to domestic, industrial, or municipal water supply, or commercial power, interest on the unam-ortized balance of an appropriate portion of the loan at a rate as determined in (2) above;";

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(5) In section 8, by striking out "Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Fish and Wildlife Coordination

Act (48 Stat. 401), as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)"; (6) In section 10, by striking out "\$100,000,000" and inserting in

lieu thereof "\$200,000,000".

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be applicable to or affect in any way the terms on which any loan or grant has been made prior to the effective date of this Act.

Approved September 2, 1966.

HOUSE REPORTS: Nc. 894 accompanying H. R. 4851 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs) and Nos. 1627 and Nc. 1858 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 336 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs). CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 111 (1965): June 25, considered and passed Senate.

July 1, reconsidered, amended and passed Senate. Sept. 7, considered and passed House, amended,

in lieu of H. R. 4851. VOL. 112 (1966): July 21, House rejected conference report, and requested further conference with Senate.

Aug. 11, Senate disagreed to House amendments and concurred in in request for another oonference.

Aug. 18, Senate agreed to conference report. Aug. 22, House agreed to conference report.

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